THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. GALLAWAY & Co. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868. (Volume Eleven—Number 78.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

The White Man's Platform.

I hold that this Government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self government.—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

Hear President LINCOLN in reply:

I AM NOT, NOR EVER HAVE BEEN, IN FAVOR OF MAKING VOTERS OR JURORS OF NEGROES, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor intermarrying them with white people, and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a PHYSICAL DIFFERENCE between the white and black race, which, I believe, *will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality*—and, inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be a position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the SUPERIOR POSITION ASSIGNED TO THE WHITE RACE.

Montana is to have thirty thousand dollars worth of penitentiary.

The peach crop is severely injured in the region of St. Louis.

Mr. Joe Brown, late of Nashville, Tennessee, has gone to Union City, Tennessee, to take charge of a newspaper at that point.

The Nashville and Decatur railroad is to be immediately extended to Montgomery, Alabama.

"Sam" Chanfrau is now playing a new drama at New York, "Joe," written expressly for him by Mr. De Walden, author of "Sam."

Ristori has had abundant professional and pecuniary success in Cuba. Next May she will return to New York and reappear at the French Theater.

Three stills have been seized in Grundy county by a United States Assessor, aided by a Lieutenant named Schnopskey and fifteen soldiers.

Madame Volnys, on retiring from the St. Petersburg stage, played grandmother in a piece where she had once taken the character of the infant.

The New Orleans Chief of Police, Williamson, suspended under charges preferred by the Mayor, has been returned to duty by General Buchanan.

A suit brought by Judah P. Benjamin for recovery of fees for legal services before the war, has been decided adversely to the plaintiff, on the ground that he forfeited his rights and credits by participating in rebellion.

The Montgomery *Mail* publishes an advertisement authorized by Hampden Sidney Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., informing the public of the expulsion of James M. Bazemore for "gross and unmasonic conduct."

General Grant has forwarded to General Buchanan the papers relating to the case of Street Commissioner Baker, who it is rumored will again be removed, and Field, the Hancock appointee, reinstated.

It is feared that the late frosts have destroyed the peach crop in northern Kentucky. The Frankfort *Yeoman* learns that the peaches in that section are all killed, but that some cherries and pears have escaped.

The witty editor of the Louisville *Journal* says that the troubled waters around the White House must be very shallow, as the Radicals expect to get Johnson out and Wade in.

The Boston *Post* supposes that some of the clergymen of that city will have something to say about "Impeachment" in their "fast-day sermons." They had better reserve their political speeches for secular occasions.

A man was found in the river several miles below Selma a few days ago. He had been lodged on the limb of a tree by the high water, and had irons on his hands. Supposed to have been one of the convicts brought down the river a short time since.

A new cotton factory, recently established near Louisville, in Winston county, Mississippi, is running seven hundred and fifty spindles, and employs thirty or forty operatives. The proprietors have also established saw and grist mills.

Advices from Gaudaloupe to the 10th ultimo received. The sea suddenly overflowed at Porte Moulard, and three French and one English vessel were driven on the rocks and broken to pieces. Several other vessels were washed ashore and greatly damaged.

A child in the arms of its mother was killed on St. Peter street, New Orleans, by a ball from a Monte Cristo rifle, fired from a garret window a square distant. The police arrested the man who fired the shot, which is said to have been an accidental one.

An Omaha special says that reliable information from Laramie states that the Indians are burning the ranches between Laramie and Fetterman. After burning the Horseshoe Ranche they pursued seven ranchemen, when a desperate fight ensued, in which three ranchemen and five Indians were killed, and a number of the latter wounded.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, who has been canvassing among Congressmen at Washington for her new paper, says she is surprised to learn, on the best authority, that probably two-thirds of the set speeches read from manuscript are not the production of those who deliver them, but are prepared by newspaper reporters, and the literary gentlemen at Washington.

The Fate of Those Who Condemned Mrs. Surratt to the Gallows.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Cambridge (Maryland) *Democrat* alludes to the infamous witnesses for the Government upon whose testimony an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, was murdered upon the gallows, by the order of an illegal packed military tribunal. It says:

"Conover, the particular friend and associate of Ashley, is now residing in the penitentiary; Cleaver has been once convicted of an infamous crime, and is awaiting a new trial; Baker is an absconding criminal and fugitive from jnstice, and Richard Montgomery has been arrested, and is to be tried for embezzlement and swindling."

And Preston King, who, it is said, prevented Miss Anna Surratt from having an interview with President Johnson on the morning her mother was executed, committed suicide a few months after by throwing himself into the waters of the Hudson. There are others in the bloody drama who will have fortunes equally bad with those already spoken of. There is a retribution always in the moral as well as in the physical world for those who commit outrages against humanity and sin against the laws of justice.

LITTLE ROCK.

Frauds and Incidents of the Late Election in Arkansas.

Organization of the Field Hand and Carpet Bag Legislature.

Business, River, Ku-Klux and General News.

Special Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 6, 1868.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The election in this State closed last Monday, and the returns thus far received show a decided majority against Constitution. The carpet bag gentry, however, claim a majority of one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine for it, and have telegraphed to the Radical rump at Washington to this effect. Frauds of the grossest kind have been perpetrated by the registrars appointed to conduct the election, nearly all of whom were candidates for office under the new Constitution. In this city negroes were known to vote three and four times, and nearly one-third of those who voted were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years.

The "so-called" Legislature met yesterday and proceeded to organize. The following is the result: In the Senate John N. Sarber was elected President pro tem, until the newly elected Radical Lieutenant Governor is qualified and inaugurated; Mr. Carhart, Secretary; Mr. Tallman, Assistant Secretary, and James W. Siler, Enrolling Clerk.

In the House, the members treated their friends better than the Senate, as they gave them more offices. The following is quite a nice list, and the citizens of our devoted State will have to pay for it. John G. Price, editor of the *Republican* (Radical central organ), of this city, and member from this county, is Speaker; F. E. Wright, Clerk; W. A. Stuart, Assistant Clerk; T. L. Dougherty, Enrolling Clerk; Mr. Beasley, Engrossing Clerk; S. A. Wiggins, Sergeant-at-arms; George W. Dale, Assistant Sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Brashears, Doorkeeper; Jerome Lewis, Assistant Doorkeeper; Dr. Alexander, Postmaster; and the Rev. Miles L. Langley, Chaplain.

In the House there are four negro members, and one in the Senate (Mason, of Chicot county), who is undoubtedly the most intelligent member of that body. At the present time it is impossible to say what will be done, as no official return of the vote has been received here from the General commanding. In a late dispatch to Colonel F. A. Terry, of this city, General Gillem stated that all charges of fraud would be impartially investigated; and as the General is known to be a gentleman, we have no fears of the result. Business is beginning to brighten, and our citizens are looking for better times generally than we have had for the past year.

I receive the AVALANCHE every mail, and be assured with joy. It has the sympathy of the entire community in its fight with Hunter for the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, and I have no doubt but that, in a few days, I will be able to send you a long list of subscribers.

The *Gazette* of this city, that staunch old Democratic paper, owned by Messrs. Woodruff & Blocher, both gentlemen of sound principles, has moved in to its beautiful new office on Markham street, just completed and built expressly for a printing office.

The river is low and still falling, with several boats on the bars between this port and Fort Smith. The Centralia, with Captain John D. Adams on board, arrived last evening, from Memphis, with a good trip of freight and passengers. She returns to-morrow. The Tom Stevens left last evening, having just come in from above.

The citizens were somewhat astonished yesterday morning at seeing scattered all over the city notices of the Ku-Klux Klan, which, it appears, has been organized here. The Radicals and negroes are almost terror-stricken, and go armed at all hours.

The weather is delightful, and planting is progressing finely. MEMPHIS.

Consecration of the Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia.

From the Savannah Herald, April 3d.]

The solemn and imposing ceremonial of the consecration of the Rev. John Watrus Beckwith, D. D., late Rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, elected to fill the vacancy in the Diocese of Georgia, occasioned by the death of the lamented Bishop Elliott, took place in St. John's Church yesterday, and was attended by distinguished clergymen of the Episcopal church of other cities, the Protestant clergymen of our city, and a large concourse of citizens.

Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, delivered the consecrative sermon, his text being the 15th and 16th verses, 3d chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy. The sermon was eloquent and impressive, Catholic in spirit, affording a lucid exposition of the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal church. At the conclusion of the sermon Dr. Beckwith advanced to the chancel, when he was received by Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, and Atkinson of North Carolina, by whom he was presented to the presiding Bishop, Green, of Mississippi, and the associate Bishops.

The Bishops present on the occasion were Bishops Young, of Florida; Wilmer, of Louisiana; Wilmer, of Alabama; Atkinson, of North Carolina; Green, of Mississippi; the latter being the Presiding Bishop.

Another Columbia Affair.

From the Nashville Union and Dispatch, 8th instant.]

Another shooting affair transpired at Columbia on Monday, of which Mr. W. J. Andrews, a correspondent of one of the Nashville papers, was the victim. Mr. Andrews was engaged in conversation with a friend upon the street, when a man named J. B. Woodside, said to be as odious a specimen of Radicalism as Maury county has, came up and interrupted them, and was requested by Mr. Andrews to go away and let them alone. Woodside being intoxicated, paid no attention to this, but in a swaggering way drew a revolver upon Andrews, who coolly said that he was unarmed, and that Woodside might shoot if it suited his whim to do so. Without more ado, Woodside fired, the ball passing through the arm of Mr. Andrews, inflicting a severe wound, and the would-be murderer was immediately placed under arrest and lodged in jail.

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Clover Seed,
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Blue Grass,
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Goober Peas,
Black Oats,
Garden and Agricultural Implements,
Goodrich Potatoes,
Seed Grain of all kinds,
Onion Sets.

mh29

M. PERDUE --- REMOVAL.

HAVING FITTED UP THE STORE

273 1-2 Main Street, Opposite Court Square

WE will be pleased to see our old customers and as many new ones as will favor us with their trade, on and after Wednesday April 8.

We keep a full stock of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, and are prepared to do everything in our line in the most approved style and on the shortest notice.

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FOR SALE!

THE CELEBRATED RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late County Seat of Shelby county, Tennessee, nine miles northeast of Memphis, and two miles from Wells' Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. These Springs are six in number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every Summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They are within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties in to the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Colonel J. M. COLEMAN, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

MARBLE SPRING.
BOX SPRING.
MAGNOLIA SPRING.
ARSENIC SPRING.
SULPHUR SPRING.
FREESTONE SPRING.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Gymnasiums, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

The elegant country mansion house and lot, residence of Colonel J. M. COLEMAN, is within a few yards of the Springs. The house is in great state order, contains ten rooms, and is beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade.

For terms address,

ANDREW J. KELLAR,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the undersigned, at Hernando, Miss., on the night of Saturday the 9th of March, a heavy set, muscular, fine looking MEXICAN MARE. Has white face. Her color a strawberry roan with the white predominating in spots, and the yellow in colored; branded on the left fore shoulder with a monogram figure 3 evidently branded by an Indian or Mexican; about on front feet 4 or 5 yrs. old; trot and pace slow, actin quick. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return of the Pony and apprehension of the thief; or twenty-five dollars reward for return of the Pony or such information as will lead to his recovery.

A. N. MCKAY.

apr7 Hernando, Miss.

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Price of Certificates, $5 Each

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Awarding of Prizes on June 1,'68

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VALUED AT.....$280,000

SECOND PRIZE.

An elegant Three Story Double Brick Residence, with three and a half acres of ground, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, one mile from Court Square. House splendidly finished, with all modern improvements. Grounds finely laid out with shrubbery, etc. Fine stables outbuildings, etc.; all in complete order, and

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A handsome Three Story Brick Residence, No. 1318 Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, St. Louis, Missouri, containing twelve rooms, elegantly finished throughout, with all modern improvements complete; Lot 25 by 100 feet deep.

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FOURTH PRIZE.

The fine Mansion of the late Judge R. W. Wells, Jefferson City, Missouri. Two Story Brick and Frame, fifteen elegant rooms, and finished throughout with all modern improvements; Lot 135 feet front on High street by 200 feet deep. Grounds finely laid out, terraced, flower beds, etc.

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IX MORE PRIZES.

Consisting of Five Brick Residences in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, situated: No. 728 South Eighth street, 760 South Eighth street, 1427 Morgan street, 1412 Morgan street, 714 and 716 Chestnut avenue.

VALUED AT.....$70,000

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In 100,000 shares of the par value of

$100 PER SHARE

But the actual amount to be paid in cash is

$35 PER SHARE

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CASH CAPITAL OF $3,500,000

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies throughout the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines their present capital having been watered over ONE THOUSAND per cent.

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The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or TRANSFERRED to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits any transfer or the franchise granted.

CALLS---HOW TO BE MADE

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The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

25,000 Miles of Wire

Which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized under the laws of the state of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

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Vice President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

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Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New York

A limited amount of the capital stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interests in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

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General Agent for Memphis and Vicinity.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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mh15w

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE!

Organ of the Memphis and Arkansas Conferences Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Rev. W. C. JOHNSON, : : : : Editor
Mr. R. W. BLEW, : : : : Book-keeper

OFFICE:

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SUITABLE ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at customary rates, with assurance that there is in this city no superior channel of communication with the surrounding country. Its country subscribers in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas, are nothing more or nothing less than those of any other paper in this city.

The Methodist preachers generally, and other persons announced from time to time, are accredited Agents of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

☞ All letters should be addressed as follows:

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feb18 72 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn

DES ARC CITIZEN,

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SUBSCRIPTION, $2 50.

IT is now the best advertising medium in the State, having the largest circulation of any paper on White river.

☞ Great inducements to Advertisers. mh28w

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1865, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

no27wan6 D. WEAVER, Trustee

Ocoee Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 10, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned at the Ocoee Bank building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 5th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of the Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

S. S. MASSENGILL,
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In every County and Town in the above States.

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AND

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(Successors to Pittman, Parker & Co.)

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AGENTS WANTED—NEW MAP WONDER—Charts of great Generals and Statesmen, and our cheap and beautiful pictures. May be sold in every family. Address,
GOODSPEED & CO.,
mh19 70 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Information of ANDY ROWEN. He was a member of Forrest's Cavalry, and is an Odd Fellow. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at 39 Poplar street, by his distressed wife. LIZZIE ROWEN.
mh19

LOST.

LOST—One hundred and thirty-eight First Coupons of Memphis City Paving Bonds, due January 1, 1869: and I hereby warn all persons against trading for said Coupons, payment having been stopped.
apr9 EDWARD HOLBROOK.

LOST—This is to certify that the following Certificates of Stock in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, belonging to my late husband, Dr. Wm. Jones viz.: No. 700, dated June 20, 1857, for ten shares; No. 116, dated May 2, 1850, for six shares, have been either lost or destroyed by fire, and that it is my intention to apply to the Secretary of the Company for a duplicate of the same.
NAOMI JONES, Administratrix.
apr10

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—An elegant RESIDENCE containing ten rooms just repaired at a cost of two thousand dollars, to rent. Situated on Madison street, near Court Square. All or any portion of the Furniture for sale. For terms apply to
mh28 BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

BOARDING.

REDUCTION IN BOARD—The WHITEMORE HOUSE has reduced its transient rates to $2 per day; Day Board to $35 per week; Regular Board with single rooms very low. Families can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms at the lowest rates. Owing to the fact that we have no exact to pay, we can afford better inducements to guests than any other house in the city.
ja8

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY AND THE HAPPINESS of True Manhood; an essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physical Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. feb2 d&w

NOTICE—I will, at the next term of the County Court, apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Fletcher Taylor, deceased.
mh19 C. N. TAYLOR.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 310 Second street, Agent. Price 25 cents. mh18

FRIDAY, : : : APRIL 10, 1868

WE have already published what ABRAHAM LINCOLN said against negro suffrage and negro equality, and we now add what another distinguished Radical has said on the same subject. Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, is one of the most infamous Radicals in Congress. He is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and has labored to place the Southern States under the control of the negroes. Here is what this old fanatic said less than a year ago. In a speech at Chicago, August, 1867, he used such expressions as these:

"I want to have nothing to do with the free negro or the slave negro. We, the Republican party, are the white man's party. [Great applause.] We are for free white men and for making white labor respectable and honorable."

Speaking of the negroes, he said:

"I would colonize them. We colonize Indians on our Western frontier; why cannot we colonize the negro as well as the Indian?" * * * "We believe it is better for us that they should not be among us. I believe it will be better for them to go elsewhere."

But it may be said these were casual expressions in a popular speech. To leave no doubt upon the subject, the following extracts from the *Globe* show his views as expressed in the Senate, December 8, 1859. [*Congressional Globe*, page 58.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said:

"When we say that all men are created equal, we do not mean that every man in organized society has the same rights. We do not tolerate that in Illinois. I know that there is a distinction between the two races, because the Almighty himself has marked it upon their very faces, and, in my judgment, next can not, by legislation or otherwise, produce a perfect equality between those races so that they will live happily together."

Again, page 60, he quoted the famous declaration of Mr. JEFFERSON:

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free. Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them."

And he quoted also the phrase in which JEFFERSON expressed, in his own strong words, the dangers of a war of races. After quoting this, the Senator from Illinois went on to say:

"I trust the Republican party will make it part of its creed that this Government should procure some region of country, not far distant, to which our free negro population may be taken. I fear the consequences which JEFFERSON so eloquently prophesied unless this be done. I agree with the sentiment of Mr. JEFFERSON, that two races which are marked by distinctive features cannot live peaceably together without one domineering over the other, especially when they differ in color. The free negro population of this country is a great evil now."

And again, to show that this was no casual declaration, made in the heat of sudden debate, but an earnest and settled conviction of that Senator, he said:

"There is a distinction between the white and black races made by Omnipotence himself. I do not believe these two races can live happily and pleasantly together and enjoy equal rights without one domineering over the other, and therefore I advocate the policy of separating these races by a system which shall rid the country of the black race as it becomes free."

These were his declarations, these were his convictions then. He may say the war has educated him and he has changed his opinions; but the war can no more change the fact of a "distinction between the white and black races made by Omnipotence himself," than the leopard can change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin.

THE negroes in Florida, knowing their decided majority, are insisting on a division of the offices. They possess a vague idea that first class voters might learn to hold office, and accordingly have nominated a goodly number of candidates for the Legislature. In one instance a colored brother has been put forth for the Senate, to the infinite disgust of a Bureau agent, who had been teaching the young idea how to shoot their neighbor's hogs and educating older ideas to vote for him, during the past twelve months. In that case love's labor was lost, and one carpet bag may have to return North empty. The Florida negroes should be reconstructed. They are too smart, and their pernicious example may affect other States, and bring many a weasel-nosed, hungry patriot to grief. The negro is a useful citizen in his place. As a voter, he is of incalculable service to the loyal party, but as an office holder, he would find it awkward to himself and others who want to be martyrs in that way. Let cuffy know, once for all, that he should be contented as a mere voter for the next twenty years, and, in the meantime, any little congressional, legislative, or judicial vacancies can be filled by those who breed the negro by hiring substitutes, keeping sutlers' stores, or preaching JOHN BROWN and him crucified, to dying rebels in Northern prisons.

THE Democratic House of the Ohio Legislature passed a resolution Tuesday instructing Governor HAYS, who is not so very Democratic, to cause a salute of three hundred guns to be fired in honor of the election of ENGLISH as Governor of Connecticut, and the defeat of negro suffrage in the disloyal State of Michigan. The Cincinnati *Commercial* objects very openly to the State having to pay for what is termed a "partisan demonstration." This comes with good grace from the "stationary" side of the question. Perhaps the expenditure of a few dollars will carry home to Radical minds that a reckless minority of the real people are administering on the affairs of the nation, and squandering millions for the basest partisan uses. The Radical party is kept in power, and maintained in princely opulence, at the expense of the nation. Down here in Tennessee a majority of the landholders are disfranchised, and they are taxed enormously to support a set of rulers who possess little or nothing, and are more accustomed to handling other people's property than their own. Yes, fire off the three hundred guns, three times, and then reload them. They will be needed very often by the Democracy of Ohio to celebrate such victories, and the *Commercial* will hear many more guns of the same glorious report before the close of the year.

THE following communication from Judge HUNTER is published in accordance with our well known rule to give all sides a hearing. This being the first line that has appeared from him, will be read with interest:

MEMPHIS, April 6, 1868.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Your paper of the 21st of March contains a letter dated Celina, Ohio, signed by R. G. Blake, charging that I had been a defaulter as Treasurer of that county (Mercer), and was indicted and prosecuted for embezzlement. In response to your frequent invitation to any person who deems himself injured or wronged by what may appear in your columns, I request the insertion of this note.

It is true that at the time alleged I was Treasurer of that county, and was charged with defalcation, and that a judgment was obtained against me, not in the sum of $5,108 78, but in a much smaller amount, less than $3,000. But a most important fact was omitted by your correspondent; that is, that an appeal was taken to the District Court, and that judgment was *reversed*, and no subsequent suit or proceedings were ever instituted against me or my securities.

He also omitted to state that, upon the mere claim of the county, that a defalcation existed, I made an assignment of my entire property, real and personal, to my securities, in order to protect them in any contingency. The property assigned was valued by them at between ten and twelve thousand dollars; the assignee, one of the securities, has disposed of some of the property, and before the judgment was reversed, made some payments, but since the reversal of said judgment he holds the bulk of said property, and from which I have never received one dollar as the proceeds thereof.

Seventeen months after the alleged defalcation, when it became necessary to heal the reputation of a certain individual, then a candidate for office, whom I had publicly denounced as having stolen money from my safe, an indictment was found against me for embezzlement.

At the term of court at which this case was set for trial, T. C. LeBlond, prosecuting attorney for Mercer county, and stated that the Commissioners of his county had passed a resolution which they publicly declared that, they were satisfied in the alleged defalcation of Wm. Hunter, that he had been of no culpability or wrong, and had ordered to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment, which he did.

In proof of this, I give below the letter of Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, who was then Judge of the court in which the order was made:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1868.

To Whom it may concern:

I understand some newspaper article, which I have not seen, has been published, reflecting on the character of Hon. William Hunter, of Memphis, and I am requested to state what I know of a prosecution in Ohio against him.

I can not engage in any newspaper or other controversy, but I would deem it unjust to withhold any information I have necessary to place this matter in its true light.

While I was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Third Judicial District of Ohio, a prosecution was pending in Auglaize county against William Hunter, transferred from Mercer county. It was dismissed by the entry of a *nolle prosequi* in the year 1857. My recollection is, that Hon. F. C. LeBlond, then prosecuting attorney of the County Commissioners of Mercer county, stated in open court that he was instructed by the Commissioners to say that they were satisfied that Mr. Hunter had not been guilty of any intended wrong, and that, on behalf of the Commissioners, he was instructed by them to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

I think the prosecuting attorney of Auglaize county concurred in this course, and the prosecution was dismissed.

I cannot state the words employed on the occasion, but I give my best recollection. I know very certainly that I would not have permitted the same to be dismissed if any party representing the prosecution had objected to it; and I certainly took it for granted on the representations made that it was a case which ought not to be prosecuted.

I may say that counsel in the case were all personal friends, whom I esteemed as gentlemen. This is written without any knowledge of what they may say in relation to the matter. I have no doubt their recollection will concur with mine.

WM. LAWRENCE.

I deem this enough for the present to meet the charge contained in the letter of Mr. Blake, but there should be any occasion in the future a full history of the matter may be given.

Very respectfully yours,
WM HUNTER.

MULLALY.

Reception of Mr. Mullaly, the Champion Defender of Right.

Spontaneous Gathering and Enthusiasm of the People.

Address of Welcome by General Pike, and the Response.

Lecture Next Monday Evening.

In accordance with the announcement of the committee, which appeared in the papers, they assembled yesterday afternoon at half-past five o'clock for the purpose of receiving Mr. John Mullaly, the distinguished editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, who was to arrive by the six o'clock train over the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

A splendid brass band discoursed fine music, and a large crowd soon assembled to witness the departure of the procession. Captain J. J. Dubose and his active, efficient assistants, controlled the movements of the committee and those who attended them. A long line of carriages were filled by the Committee of Reception and other prominent citizens, who were anxious to see and pay their respects to the great defender of constitutional liberty and champion for right against might.

A short time before six the line of carriages, many of which contained ladies, moved down to Madison street, and thence to the Memphis and Charleston depot. A number of private conveyances were in attendance, and a crowd filled the sidewalk on either side, while every door and window along the route was filled with spectators.

On arriving at the depot the train soon came in, and Mr. Mullaly was welcomed by General Pike, Colonel Gallaway, Colonel Magevny, and one or two others, who conducted him at once to an elegant carriage, amid the lively cheers of the large and enthusiastic crowd assembled. Without further ceremony the line of march was taken up Adams street toward the Worsham House. On reaching Second street the cortege turned south and proceeded as far as Gayoso street, then to Main and thence to the Worsham House. A large crowd was at the corner of Main and Adams, and the carriages moved through it with difficulty, while the harmonious strains of the band and the shouts of the multitude filled the air and reverberated on the breeze. Such a reception has seldom if ever been accorded to any civilian or other person in this city. Mr. Mullaly was led through the crowd and passing up to the ladies' parlor, which, by the way, was filled with ladies, in a moment appeared on the front balcony, where he was greeted with prolonged cheers from the crowd, which had now swelled so as to fill the entire crossing of the streets, and extended half a square each way. The number of people present was variously estimated, from a few to several thousands. Such a spontaneous outburst of popular enthusiasm has not been witnessed in Memphis for many years. We cannot at present recall a parallel instance.

General Albert Pike came forward, and when the renewed applause had partially subsided, addressed Mr. Mullaly as follows:

MR. MULLALY—This Committee, representing a large majority of the citizens of Memphis, welcome you to the city, and ask you to accept its hospitalities.

In the name of the citizens of Memphis I bid you welcome. I need not tell you that I have the right to do so, because you have seen that for yourself. [Cheers.] The citizens of Memphis welcome you, because the journal which you have long edited with such signal ability, has always been the VINDICATOR of the Constitution against those who have sought to destroy it, the undaunted advocate of the rights of the States, and the Defender of the great principles of human liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

I bid you welcome in the name of the Press, because you have always been the bold and manly asserter of its independence, and of the right of free thought and free speech. [Cheers.] It is a dark and gloomy day, sir; but the soft dews which the heavens distil upon the earth, are that which gives greenness to the leaves and color to the flowers of spring. And even so, in the dark days of national calamity and individual adversity, the great truths unweariyingly reiterated by journals like yours, renew, reinvigorate and inspire with a new life the feelings and principles of honor, virtue and manliness in the hearts of the people. [Vehement cheers.]

I bid you welcome, sir, in the name of the suffering people of the South. They welcome you, because you have always done them the justice to assert (this, at least, our victors will permit me to say), that in maintaining by arms what they declared to be the right of their States to withdraw from the Union, they obeyed their settled, deliberate and honest convictions. You have thought and said, as every true and honest man must think and ought to say, that whosoever can believe that a whole people could be induced, by a singular unanimity, to wage a four years' war, under every disadvantage, and against fearful odds and the public opinion of the world, for any cause which they did not religiously believe right and just and laudable and glorious, possessed neither statesmanship nor wisdom, and has too ill an opinion of men to be at heart a believer in their capacity for self-government.

Finally, sir, in the name of the dead fathers, husbands, brothers and sons of the South, and speaking for their daughters, wives, sisters and mothers, who pronounce your name with those vivid emotions of gratitude, that even the simplest justice inspires in the hearts of the oppressed, I bid you thrice welcome to this city, hoping that when you too soon leave it, you may carry away with you *some* pleasant recollections, and may not regret that you gave our citizens the opportunity to do themselves honor in honoring you.

In reply to the address of General Pike, Mr. Mullaly responded substantially as follows:

General Pike and fellow citizens—If I may be permitted to apply the title of fellow citizens to those who have been disfranchised by the infamous policy of the despot of Tennessee. I thank you from my heart for the kind and hospitable welcome which I have received at your hands. This generous greeting is so far beyond what I have been led to expect even from the liberal and proverbial hospitality of the people of the noted city of Memphis, that I cannot find words to give expression to my feelings. I trust the day is not far distant when those who have been deprived of their citizen rights will again have a voice in the laws by which they are to be governed. [Applause.]

The gloom and darkness which had so long rested on the political horizon is already clearing away, and the brightening skies give a cheering prospect of the future. In the East where we look for the breaking of day, the light is becoming stronger, proving that the morning has already dawned. The voice of the people has already pronounced its verdict upon the plot of the conspirators at Washington to convert the Republic into a centralized despotism. To-day they are a Congress without a constituency, and defying the will of the people, as expressed in the elections of last year, and are hurrying on in their mad career to overthrow republican institutions.

Now, it is not generally known that the Congressional conspirators at present represent not more than two-fifths of the so called loyal States; yet such is the fact. Allow me to enter into a few details, in proof of what I say. In the election of 1866 they had swept the whole country, leaving only two States in the hands of the Democratic party—little Delaware and staunch and stern Kentucky, ever true to the principles of Democracy. In 1867, however, the great reaction had set in; and, instead of two States, the patriotic efforts of the Democracy in the cause of constitutional freedom were rewarded by a majority in nine States, comprising three-fifths of the whole population of the North. [Cheers.]

Kentucky and Delaware were joined by Connecticut, which was one of the first to pronounce against the usurpers; then came California, followed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, not forgetting the first home of religious liberty in the new world, the glorious old commonwealth of Maryland. [Applause.] To prove that our hopes are not based on mere speculation, and that we are not over sanguine in our expectations, I would state a few facts, which I think will establish beyond even the probability of doubt, the claim which I have made on behalf of the Northern Democracy. I will put the whole matter in the form of a simple sum in addition.

In the first place, then, the Democracy, as you are aware, have carried the great Empire State of New York, by a majority of fifty thousand, in favor of a white man's government. Now, New York has a population of about four and a half millions. The next on the list is Pennsylvania, in which the Democracy were also victorious. The population of Pennsylvania is three and a half millions, and this added to the population of New York makes a total of eight millions. Well, you remember that Ohio, with its three millions population, was swept by a majority of fifty thousand against negro suffrage. According to the simple rule of addition, as laid down, even in the Radical arithmetic, eight and three make eleven. But we have not done yet. There are other States to be counted in the grand total, New Jersey and Maryland, having an aggregate population of one and a half millions, are to-day numbered in the galaxy of Democratic stars. This brings the whole sum thus far to twelve and a half millions. We must, however, go on a little farther still. Connecticut and California are among the staunchest strongholds of the great party of constitutional freedom, and adding three millions and a quarter, we have thirteen and three fourth millions. There remains but the State of Kentucky, with its million of free men, and one hundred thousand in the little State of Delaware, making a grand total of fifteen millions lacking one hundred and and fifty thousand. It is hardly worth while to quarrel about the trifling balance necessary to make up the amount, still now, as the whole proportion of the loyal States is about twenty-six millions, our political opponents to-day have a majority in Stevens-ville population does not exceed ten millions or two-fifths of the whole number. Thus, as I have stated, the Radical majority in Congress are really without a constituency, and are acting in defiance of the will of the people, as declared in the recent elections.

These, however, are not the only evidences which have taken place. Wherever elections are being held even in Radical strongholds, the popular revolution has made itself manifest. In Connecticut, as you have seen by the latest reports, has gone to Democratic by double the majority of last year; and it may have escaped your memory that Boston, the hub of the universe, the point on which all creation turns [laughter], is now under the government of a Democratic Mayor and Common Council.

Now let me ask you if in all this grand array of facts, we have not substantial grounds for hope in the political future of the country. These are not matters of conjecture, but hard, sober facts, which Radicals themselves must admit, and day after day and month after month this grand reaction is going on, and the Democratic party is strengthened by new accessions from the ranks of the enemy. Let us then have no fears for the Republic or of constitutional freedom. The very success of the Radical party hastens its fate, and in the approaching Presidential conflict the whole country will be redeemed by the triumph of the Democracy. Then the oppressed and downtrodden State of Tennessee will resume her old position in the Union, not as she now is, with tens of thousands of her best sons disfranchised, but with the rights of all restored, and the mongrelized despotism by which she is now afflicted shall be swept out of existence.

In conclusion, let me again thank you for this most hospitable and generous welcome—a welcome for which I feel that any words of mine form but a poor and inadequate response. From my heart I again thank you for this kind and hospitable reception. [Prolonged applause.]

Colonel Haynes being loudly called for, appeared and said, that as one of the committee appointed to receive the distinguished guest of the city, who had battled so gloriously for the preservation of liberty, he had not expected to make a speech. He could add but little to what had already been said so well and so appropriately. He had no fears, he said, but what the country would be preserved from anarchy and restored to her former prosperity and glory. The conspirators of Washington are mere insects of an hour, "men in buckram," who strut their brief hour on the stage and then are seen no more. God grant that the time may soon come [a heavy storm was gathering, and here a bright gleam of lightning for an instant blinded every eye]—when they shall be consigned to that infamous obscurity they so richly merit. God grant that their punishment [another bright flash of lightning came at this moment] will be as sudden as this lightning which has flashed in our faces. [Sensation and continued applause, during which the speaker left the balcony.]

The crowd called vociferously for Colonel Gallaway, of the AVALANCHE. He appeared and thanked them for the compliment, at the same time paying a merited tribute to the guest of the occasion. With this the crowd dispersed, as it was now dark.

Mr. Mullaly will deliver a lecture Monday evening, for the benefit of the orphans of the city. Ladies are particularly invited to attend, as something will be said which they should hear. Tickets at bookstores at one dollar each.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 138¾ and closed at 138¾. Cotton market irregular—middling quoted 29¾. Sales, six thousand bales.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says Connecticut is a hard nutmeg to grate.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Officer James Green, of the Canadian frontier police, arrived in this city from Fort Columbus, yesterday, having in his possession a prisoner named Hoag, who is charged with having committed an atrocious murder and robbery in the city of Toronto, Canada, in February last. Officer Green had a warrant for Hoag's arrest, signed by a Toronto magistrate. He had been on the prisoner's track for some time. When found, Hoag was about to enlist in the regular army at Fort Columbus. He started for Buffalo last night.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at the Summerfield, Church, Brooklyn, passed resolutions yesterday urging the Legislature to pass the pending bill with regard to immoral publications.

The *Times'* Richmond correspondent says of the new Governor of Virginia: He is an able lawyer, a quiet and unostentatious citizen, easy and graceful in his manners, amicable in disposition, scrupulously correct and moral in habits, and in every sense of the word a gentleman, although he did not have the good fortune to be born in Virginia. Governor Wells came here with the United States army, as the Major of a Michigan regiment, hailing from Detroit, although, as I learn, he was born in New York.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 9.

The largest runs in the billiard match last night were as follows: Foster, 107, 126, 122, 263; McDevitt, 244, 293, and 242. On the nineteenth inning the balls were nearly all together at the lower left hand corner, and McDevitt, caroming upon one, struck the cushion, and apparently passed between the other two. He himself appeared to think so, as he turned away from the table. His umpire, however, claimed that the count was made, Foster's umpire claiming the opposite, and the referee was called on for his decision, which he gave, in favor of McDevitt. Upon this, Foster put on his coat and left the room, and not returning, sales were made for the decision on the game, which was rendered in favor of McDevitt, the scores standing: McDevitt, 1,208; Foster, 1,262.

The side-wheel steamer Sea Bird, was burned off Waukeegan this morning. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. No communication has as yet been had with the wreck from the shore. It is supposed that all on board were lost, as high winds prevailed at the time.

WAUKEEGAN.

WAUKEEGAN, April 9.

Previous to the discovery of the burning steamer off this place this morning a heavy explosion was heard upon the lake from the direction in which she was first seen, and it is supposed that the fire originated from the explosion of her boilers. When first seen she was enveloped in flames, and appeared to be unmanagable and drifting at the mercy of the waves, which were running high, the wind blowing a gale from the northeast. The uppers have entirely burned; the smoke stack and larboard wheel house are gone, and the hull is now drifting toward the shore in the direction of Lake Faust. A sail vessel remained in the vicinity of the burning steamer two hours, and then started towards Chicago. It is now ascertained from Milwaukee that there were between thirty and forty passengers on board.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, April 9.

A Hartford special says the full vote, officially counted, aggregates 99,267, English receiving 1,781 majority. Five thousand more votes were cast than at any previous election. The Legislature will stand nine Democrats to twelve Radicals in the Senate, and the House will stand one hundred and eight Democrats to one hundred and thirty Republican members. According to present calculations the final returns on the legislative ticket are quite likely to change the figures slightly in favor of Democracy.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.

The river is standing with seven feet six inches in the canal. About three inches of snow fell this morning, a heavy and incessant rain subsequently set in, which promises to continue for some time.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 9.

A destructive fire occurred at Huntsville, Texas, on the night of the 7th, and an entire block was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for $20,000 in the Underwriters' Agency, of New York.

Fortieth Congress----First Session

WASHINGTON, April 9.

SENATE.

The Court of Impeachment opened at twelve o'clock.

The Chief Justice inquired whether the managers had any further evidence to introduce.

Mr. Butler responded in the affirmative.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Butler, on the part of the managers, then called W. H. Word, who was sworn.

Mr. Butler stated that he designed to prove by this witness the President's hostility to Congress.

Mr. Word stated that he was from Alabama, and had served in the Union army, and on December 18, 1866, he called on the President seeking employment, and the President told him that he could do nothing for him, as his influence was on the side of Congress, while those he appointed must be with him.

Foster Blodgett testified that he was appointed Postmaster at Augusta, Georgia, in 1865, and was suspended in 1866, by the President; did not know whether the Senate had been notified of his action or not.

The letter of General Thomas, accepting the appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim* was then put in evidence, and Butler gave notice that the managers would file the certificates of the proper officers, to show that there were no reasons for the suspension of Blodgett ever sent to the Senate.

Mr. Carter then arose and commenced the opening argument for the defense, and alluding to the character of the trial, the oath taken by the Senators and the capacity of the Judges. He said the only appeal he should make would be to the conscience and reason of every Judge, basing his argument solely on the questions of law and fact, and intimated that he would subsequently contest the position taken by the managers, that this body was not essentially or in fact a court; but at present he would consider the articles separately, in their order and substance. The *gravamen* of the charges contained in the first article was that of the removal of Stanton, and the items intended to be a violation of the Tenure of Office act and the Constitution. He then argued to show that the case of Stanton did not come within the scope and provisions of the Tenure of Office act, maintaining that the description of his office and its tenure differed materially in its sections and provisions; that Stanton was appointed by Lincoln, in 1862, to hold office during the term for which he was elected, and not to hold office during a subsequent term for which he might be elected. It could not be said that Mr. Johnson is serving out the time of Mr. Lincoln's term, for which a President is elected is not absolutely for four years, but is limited by life, and also that by his conditional term expiring as Vice President he succeeds to a new term, which consists of the remainder of the term for which the Vice President was elected. As well might it be said our sovereign served out the term of another who he succeeded. Here was a purpose in the difference of the phraseology between the section and its provision. The Constitution authorizes the President to call on the members of his cabinet for advice respecting matters concerning his own duties, as well as respecting matters connected with their various departments, and such had been the invariable practice from the foundation of the Government. They were the voice and hands of the President. In them he was to repose confidence, and for them he was responsible. And for this reason they were placed by the tenure of office in the same position as the President, by whom they were appointed, and they were to serve out his term of service; but as to the others holding over the case was different. He then proceeded to show that the feeling and intention of both Houses of Congress was, in the forming and passage of this bill, maintaining that they were in accord with the views he had just expressed. He then quoted from a speech, explaining the report of the Committee on Conference, made by Schenck, also extracts from speeches of Sherman, Williams and others in the Senate, in which they deemed Stanton in office. He read these not as expressions of opinion, but as explanations of the Committee of Conference, and then returned to the consideration of their articles. He said the sixth section forbids any removal contrary to its provisions; but, as Stanton did not yield, it was no removal, and if it had been, he would not have violated the act, since he had just shown that Stanton did not come within its provisions. The House of Representatives charges the President with intentional violation of this section, which, unquestionably, admits of different constructions, but they failed to prove that he (the President) censured, in their interpretation of, and wilfully acted in contravention of it. The first duty of the President is to construe an act and decide what is its right meaning, and this duty he performs as the Constitution provides, by a consultation with his constitutional advisers, and they all put the same construction upon the act in question as had been assigned to it by its framers. The case of Stanton is that of actually holding office under the law without giving the President power to remove him, implies by directing what shall be done by the President after a removal. Nothing in the Constitution forbids the exercise of this power by the President, independently of the Senate. The decision of Congress in 1789 affirmed by implication that such power was granted to the President by the Constitution, and neither subsequent legislation nor amendments to the Constitution denied it. The practice of the Government also was in conformity to this view. On the outbreak of the civil war, the War Department was in disloyal hands, and President Lincoln told Mr. Floyd he must give it up, and Mr. Floyd had too much good sense and something else to refuse, and without this immediate action, there is no telling what disastrous consequences might have ensued, by Mr. Lincoln not having the right of removal. Mr. Curtiss then proceeded to argue its propriety and necessity, as in this case. He cited the circumstances attending the first correspondence with Stanton, and his suspension, and went on to claim that there might be circumstances in which the highest patriotism and duty required a citizen to raise the question of the validity and binding force of a law. Such, he said, would be the duty of a trustee in the protection of the rights of third parties, who were unable to assist them; and such was the duty, nobly fulfilled, by Hampden, when he opposed the payment of the ship money. The President took no extreme ground, but while believing it his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, still, in cases where a portion of his prerogatives are sought to be invaded, and no one else can raise the question, he must do it. Suppose a law was passed to deprive him of his power as Commander in-Chief, would it not be his duty to oppose it, so as to bring about a discussion by the courts? A power derived by implication is as unalienable as one directly granted by the Constitution. The counsel did not conceive it to be essential to their case to maintain this position, but deem that it is plainly proved. He then enumerated some of the considerations which had influenced the President, and referred to Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, and other authorities, to show that the rule of construction in practice is the best exponent of law. From 1789 to 1867 every President and every Congress has participated in and acted under the construction of former years, viz: that the President has the sole power of removal.

The Senate then took a recess of twenty minutes.

[NOTE.—Owing to the storm last night and the late hour at which the report commenced coming, it is impossible to furnish it in full this morning.—REPORTER.]

MARRIED.

In this city on the 7th instant, by Esquire R. B. Miller, Mr. GEORGE W. FOLLAND, of Louisville, to Miss F. G. TURNBULL, daughter of Captain James A. Torry, of this city.

Louisville papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Nut Coal.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale by
apr10 BROWN & JONES,
247 Second street.

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE.

SPRING MEETING, 1868.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, APRIL 27.

First Race—Stake; purse $700; dash of one mile, for two year olds; entrance $15, p. p.; entrance money to go to second horse; Gayoso House Sweepstakes, for three year olds; dash of two miles; entrance $20, p. p.; entrance money to go to second horse; Gayoso House Cup, value $250; three or more to fill. To name and close on the 1st day of April, 1868.

SECOND DAY.

First Race—Purse $200; mile heats, two in five; free for all; entrance money to go to second horse. To name and close on the 1st day of April, 1868.

THIRD DAY.

First Race—Gayoso House Sweepstakes, for three year olds; dash of two miles; entrance $20, p. p.; entrance money to go to second horse; Gayoso House Cup, value $250; three or more to fill. To name and close on the 1st day of April, 1868.

Second Race—Purse $200; mile heats; free for all.

FOURTH DAY.

First Race—Purse $300; mile heats, three in five; free for all.

Second Race—Purse $250; mile heats; free for all.

FIFTH DAY.

First Race—Purse $200; two mile heats; free for all.

Second Race—Purse $200; mile heats; free for all.

SIXTH DAY.

First Race—Purse $250; three mile heats; free for all.

Second Race—Purse $250; mile heats, for beaten horses, to be handicapped by the Association.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.
A. D. GIBSON, Secretary.
apr10

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

RISLEY & CO.,

Successors to Harral, Risley & Co.,

141 Chambers and 1 Hudson Streets,

NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE CASH DRUG HOUSE.

OFFER a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Patent Medicines, etc., and everything appertaining to a First Class Wholesale Drug Store; visited by the wants of Retail Druggists, Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others.

We know that Pure Medicines, Choice Goods, and fair dealing will command confidence; and are determined to sustain the reputation of our predecessors for uprightness, integrity and enterprise.

By avoiding credit risks we are enabled to offer substantial inducements to Cash buyers; and we cordially invite all to call or send us their lists of wants, together with cash, and promise the same attention to orders by mail as when personally present.

Very respectfully,
apr10 RISLEY & CO.

NEW & CHOICE PRINTS

25 CASES.

Bought During the Panic,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

NEW YORK PRICES

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MENKEN BROTHERS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF

BEAUTIFUL DRY GOODS

AMONG WHICH ARE

Elegant Walking Suits for Ladies

AT

MENKEN BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

ARE OFFERED

AT NEW YORK CASH PRICES

A GRAND AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AT

MENKEN BROTHERS.
apr9

Notice.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Incorporators of the Manhattan Insurance Company of Memphis, held this day, it was ordered that Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company be opened at the office of the People's Insurance Company, No. 14 Madison street, and remain open until the same is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are subscribed, and JOHN McDAVITT was appointed to solicit subscriptions to said Capital Stock.

JOHN T. SHEARON,
W. WALKER,
W. E. MILLER,
E. A. FARRELL,
apr7 Incorporators.

Valuable City Property for Sale

FOR CITY SCRIP.

TITLE good and lot valuable. Thirty-five feet by two hundred. Address
apr8 A. S., AVALANCHE OFFICE.

OLD WINE & LIQUOR HOUSE

Established by Raphael Semmes in 1819.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, ETC.

Import Direct

Martell Brandies, Port, Sherry and Other Wines.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Moet & Chandon's "Green Seal" Champagne.

Yannissee and Westmoreland Whiskey

oct

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GEO. PATTISON & CO.,

NO. 317 1-2 MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

A large and well selected stock of everything in our line kept constantly on hand at Lowest Market Prices. Wholesale dealers would do well to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
mh6

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis, Tennessee.

CAPITAL : : : : : : : : : $200,000

M. J. WICKS, President. W. F. BOYLE, Secretary.
J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable after the first year. Equitable Values.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution.

Office, 291 Main Street.
mh5

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 209 Main Street, Four Doors North of Adams, Memphis, Tenn.,

General Dealers in Plantation Supplies.

IN ADDITION, ALWAYS HAVE

Choice Michigan Butter,	Extra Golden Syrup,	Buckwheat Flour.
Shaker Preserves,	Canned Fruits, Pickles,	Green and Black Teas,
Sugar, Flour, Meal, Lard,	Sugar Cured Hams,	Breakfast Bacon,
Choice Coffees,	Irish Potatoes, Hominy,	Beans, Pearl Barley.

Have in store a consignment of DRIED PEACHES—finest in the market.

Captain KEALHOFER gives special attention to Cotton and Produce consigned to the house.
ja30

AUCTION.

Leasehold at Auction!

WE shall proceed to sell a Lease for Five Years of TWO STORES AND LOTS, situated on the south side of Poplar street, Nos. 197 and 199.

On Saturday Morning, the 11th instant,

At eleven o'clock. These Stores have three rooms each attached, and can be used for a residence, combined with business. The sale will take place on the premises. Terms—Half cash; balance in nine months.

W. H. FASSMORE & CO.,
apr9 Auctioneers.

BY JAMES H. LAWS & CO.,

57 & 59 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

35,000 pair Whole Stock Sewed and Pegged Brogans,

2,500 pair Whole Stock Pegged Boots,

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 15, at Warehouse, No 24 East Columbia street, Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock,

25,000 pair Whole Stock Pegged Brogans, sizes 6-11, 7-13, 8-12.

10,000 pair Whole Stock Sewed Brogans, sizes 8-11.

1,500 pair Whole Stock Sewed, Rubber Bottom, Brogans, sizes 9-11.

2,500 pair Whole Stock Pegged Boots.

TERMS:

All sums not exceeding $200 00, cash; over $200, four months, approved paper.

JAMES H. LAWS & CO., Auctio

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY, : : : APRIL 10, 1868

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail Daily	3:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M
Through Express Daily	10:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M
Corinth accommodation Daily, except Sunday	6:00 A.M	6:00 P.M
Somerville Accommodation (Daily, except Sunday)	8:35 A.M.	5:00 P.M

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 278 Main street and at Depot.

☞ Through Express does not leave Saturdays or arrive Sundays.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	Direct 3:35 P.M.	4:15 P.M
Bardis Accommodation, Daily, except Sunday	9:30 A.M	1:30 P.M
Freight, North, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; South, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	3:25 P.M.	5:30 A.M

Takes effect Sunday, March 8, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	9:10 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Night Express	3:15 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

Railroad time 18 minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 267½ Main street. Depot head of Main street.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, New York, Nashville and all cities South and East, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at 3:35 p.m.

All mailsare on Mississippi and Tennessee Southern and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 3:35 p.m.

All stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Branch railroads, at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on the M. Supply and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Illinois and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at 12:45 p.m.

ROBERT C. CURRY, Postmaster.

Officers and conductors of railroads are requested to give no free transportation to any one on the credit of the Avalanche.

M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

Pittsburg and Kentucky coal and gas coke. Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. tf

POSTPONEMENT.—Professor Mook's party, which was to come off this evening, has been postponed till Tuesday, the 14th.

THE SUPREME JUDGSHIP.—Brownlow's paper, the Knoxville *Whig*, of the 8th, says: "Judge Hawkins having resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench, the resignation to take effect the 5th instant, the Governor has appointed as his successor Henry G. Smith, of Memphis."

NOTICE TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS—To JOBBERS as WELL as RETAILERS.—Having bought an immense stock of staple and fancy dry goods before the recent advance, we will offer them for cash as low as such cannow be imported from the Eastern market. B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,
1w 242 Main street, corner Jefferson.

THE SPRING RACES.—An advertisement of the Spring meeting over the Memphis Association Course, to commence Monday, 27th instant, appears elsewhere. We learn that already all the stakes are filled, and that the arrangements being perfected are such as will secure as fine a week's sport as that obtained last fall. The grounds are in splendid condition, and Captain Ball, the energetic Superintendent, and his assistants, are sparing no efforts to render it perfect. In a day or two Mr. Donovan, President of the Association, will leave for New Orleans, to secure the attendance of the fine stock at the Metairie course.

BENEFIT OF ST. PETER'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The entertainment at the New Memphis theater next Thursday evening is likely to prove an event of much interest, mainly felt in that naturally felt in furthering the praiseworthy object for which it is designed. The ladies and gentlemen to participate are all well known and of fine social position, who have been induced to take part only because by so doing they will contribute to the relief of one hundred and fifty orphans, (thirty between the ages of three months and three years,) now kept above want by the charities of the Catholic church and its friends. A number of the best amateurs in the city have signified a willingness to participate, and the public may rely upon it that a most excellent entertainment will be furnished. We are satisfied there will be a crowded house.

RUMORED NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—We learn, from what we deem reliable authority, that in a few days the *Bulletin* will become a thorough Radical organ, with Dr. Orville Grant as editor, Colonel Beaumont as one of the chief fuglemen, and Mr. George Hough, son of Colonel Ruel Hough, as business manager; also, that Messrs. Bingham and Tomeny are to remain, as at present, the "power behind the throne." It is understood that Grant is to be hoisted as President, but that the paper will clinch Wade, should that eminent Christian drift in the Presidential chair and loom up as a prominent candidate for the succession. Should Grant become President, it is chalked on the blackboard that Tomeny is to remain United States Marshal, and Hough walk into the Internal Revenue office, now occupied by Mr. Saunders. The programme is beautiful, but it would be well to remember that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

DR. JAMES.—It is no question of doubt that Dr. James is the most successful specialist of the present day in the treatment of chronic and scrofulous diseases, seminal weakness, diseases of a contagious venereal character, etc. The following is from the New Orleans *Delta*, in which city Dr. James established, and for thirteen years conducted the celebrated James' Lock Hospital:

"NONE MORE CAPABLE.—There is no physician in our rather extended acquaintance in the profession who is more capable, and surely none has gained so enviable a reputation, in the treatment of special diseases, as Dr. James, of Custom House street. The Doctor has made so many wonderful and speedy cures, that it is not to be wondered at that his office is so often filled with unfortunates, who come to him as a dernier resort, having full faith in his skill and experience. It is astonishing that so many will suffer themselves to be trifled with by physicians who have never made these special diseases a study, and who prescribe the same remedy for all cases. Dr. James has spent years in perfecting himself in this particular line, and is as near perfection as can be."

Dr. James can be consulted at his rooms, No. 199 Main street, Webster block, from nine a.m. to one p. m. and from two to six p m. Consultations free.

Dr. James can be consulted in Memphis till the 15th instant, at his rooms, 199 Main street, Webster block, over Wheaton's hat store, from nine a.m. to 1 p.m., and from two to six p.m.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

This is Good Friday.

A quantity of tools was stolen from Holst & Co's Wednesday night.

One hundred and twenty-three hacks in the city pay $20 license each.

Isaac Gill (colored) is in jail, charged with stealing a ring from S. C. Ferrell.

Twenty-six cases received the Police Commissioner's attention yesterday morning.

Mr. J. W. Heath, of Memphis, has received a patent for an earth boring auger, to be used for boring wells to secure water.

Colonel W. P. Grace, formerly a lawyer of this city, was married to Mrs. Emily V. Hudson in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 2d.

Captain George Ryan, the mysterious prisoner, editor of the Pine Bluff (Arkansas) *Vindicator*, has been imprisoned by the military, charged with violating some order.

We understand that to-day four prosecutions will be commenced against Boutmont for his high-handed outrage committed in arresting the supposed Ku-Klux a few nights since.

Bob Harris (nig.) broke into Tobin, Lynn & Co's, 346 Main street, Wednesday night, and stole goods worth $65. He was caught with the booty by officer Rice, and carried to the lower station house.

Judge Milligan, the Attorney General, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, are at Brownsville, but absence of a quorum has rendered it impossible to proceed with business.

Upward of $800 worth of clothing was stolen from Mr. H. Gibson's room, over Wallace & Gibson's, 209½ Main street, Wednesday night. The thief entered through a transom.

Mr. King, of the Friar's Point (Mississippi) *Coahomian*, is in the city on business connected with his journal, which largely circulates in a rich agricultural region, trading with Memphis. We commend his journal to our business men.

Flush times continue at the Varieties—a result not to be wondered at in connection with the fact that Misses Helene DuVere, Kent, Wallace, Howland, etc., and Messrs. Johnny Hart, Charley Howard, Oscar Willis, Childs, Manning, etc., are the attraction. The performances are tip-top, and no mistake.

Another story, to be used for the Supreme Court, will be added to the Haywood county Courthouse, at Brownsville. The Commissioners appointed to prosecute the work are Messrs R. S. Thomas, I. M. Johnson, G. J. Coppedge, A. H. Bradford, C. P. Taliafero, Thomas W. Tyus, George C. Porter, and Phillip Yancey.

Colonel James Shuter has resigned the position of Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, with the view of removing to Baltimore. We regret to learn this for the double reason that by it we lose one of our most estimable citizens and thorough business men, and the company an official whose place cannot easily be filled. Colonel Shuter is well known throughout the South; his warm personal friends are limited in number only by his acquaintance; and all will unite in regretting that he is to no longer continue in the sphere of usefulness he has so long graced.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

Continuation of the Examination of Mr. D. H. Evans for Violating the Revenue Law.

Evidence of Colonel John Martin, Sr., J. J. Smith, Frank Travis, Mr. Chandler and Mr. A. N. Edmonds.

Closing of the Evidence—Important Facts Elicited—The Arguments To-Day.

THIRD DAY.

The examination of Mr. D. H. Evans, liquor dealer, charged with frauds on the internal revenue, was resumed yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Morrison.

Mr. A. N. Edmonds, of Edmonds, Todd & Co., sworn—Direct examination by B. N. Hart, Esq.—Am acquainted with Mr. Evans and Mr. J. C. Harris; witness brought sample of whisky from Tiptonville to Mr. Evans from Harris; ten days afterwards Evans and Harris had conversation in witness' store about the whisky, but don't know the substance; witness brought price mark down to Evans on piece of paper; don't recollect what it was; the whisky arrived before Harris came down; don't know with whom Evans made contract for the whisky; witness made none; witness went to see Evans several times to see if Evans had heard from Harris; the paper from Harris brought by witness was not sealed; the price was either $2 70 or $1 70 per gallon; after whisky was sold Harris left a check of Evans' to be collected; no bill was left for the entire amount of the whisky; the sample was given witness at grocery in Tiptonville; didn't hear Evans say anything about tax being unpaid; didn't know anything about it.

Cross examination waived.

Mr. J. J. Smith, of Smith & Leech, rectifiers, sworn:

Direct examination by B. N. Hart, Esq.—Am of the firm of Smith & Leech, rectifiers; we received two lots of whisky, one twenty four and one twenty-six barrels, from Evans; the twenty-four barrels were received first; the barrels were branded; suppose it was partly rectified; whisky sent to be rectified is put in casks, and returned as certain number of proof gallons; Mr. Young marked the barrels into which the rectified whisky was placed; the average proof of the twenty-four barrels was the highest; am not positive of proof entered of the twenty-four barrels; think the twenty six barrels were two per cent. below proof; both lots were the same class of whisky; have been rectifying since September last; been in whisky business before, and would know whether whisky was well rectified; this was partially rectified, in witness' opinion.

Cross examination waived.

Mr. Frank Travis, Collector Seventh District, sworn:

Am Internal Revenue Collector of the Seventh District of Tennessee, embracing the river counties of Obion, Lauderdale and Dyer; Mr. Harris was a distiller at Tiptonville last June; there was a rectifier there named Brady; there is no bonded warehouse at Tiptonville; have heard of the fifty barrels of whisky in controversy; the whisky was removed from the distillery by witness' consent; there were eighty-nine barrels; Harris had been distilling, and had forwarded application for a bonded warehouse; he had sold his distillery to Thomas C. Adams, junior; there being no bonded warehouse, the whisky had to be removed; Harris removed it to Tiptonville; the taxes had not been paid on it before removal; they have not been paid to this day.

Cross Examination by Judge Perkins—Came to Memphis in February, and heard of the lot of whisky at that time.

[The question whether witness had been secured in the tax was objected to by the Government; argument ensued, and the Commissioner sustained the objection.]

The whisky was removed by witness' consent; a bond at $2 per proof gallon was taken for the eighty-nine barrels alluded to; didn't see the whisky; witness came to Memphis after the whisky arrived; witness having heard that fifty barrels of whisky were seized, went to see Evans, and asked where the whisky was; was told it had been sent to the rectifiers, and had been seized and released; told Evans that any whisky received from Harris was all right, showing him the bonds; business talked with Mr. Gilbert, at Edmonds, Todd & Co.'s, who said some of Harris' whisky had been seized; witness remarked he thought that was wrong, as Harris had executed the necessary bond, and had a right to remove the whisky.

To Mr. B. N. Hart—Harris has paid internal taxes on 369 gallons not included in the eighty-nine barrels.

[Harris' bond was introduced as evidence, and read.]

Don't know under which provision of the revenue this bond was drawn; witness thinks the bond could be enforced; witness never saw the eighty-nine barrels; don't know what whisky Evans received from Harris; have been Collector since June, 1867; Harris paid tax on only 365 gallons of whisky; if he had any other whisky the tax was not paid to witness; witness' deputy superintended the collection of taxes in that county.

To Colonel McRea—Don't know whether the eighty-nine barrels were removed from Tiptonville; knew it was removed to the town.

Colonel John Martin, senior, sworn.

Am acting as deputy collector under Mr. Saunders, and took possession of Evans' store.

When witness took possession, Evans did't want it closed that evening; Captain Johnson came in, and witness left him in possession until he transacted some business at the Gayoso; met Smith, and in reply to questions told him what had been done; Smith said witness was doing wrong; that the house ought to be closed, as Evans would have time to skier the books; Smith also said Evans had dealt in illicit whisky; whisky had been seized, and been released, and that the collectors had been too lax; witness then replied, in order first, Smith could not complain, locked the house and placed it in charge of a watchman, upon whom witness could rely; refused permission to Evans Sunday morning to enter and get cigars; met Smith also, who detailed the circumstances as given in his testimony; Mr. Saunders was spoken of; Smith alluded to other parties who could be involved; witness said to Smith, "for God's sake don't involve private character or personalities, where it is not necessary to sustain your case;" did not allude to Saunders; Evans had no chance afterward to get access to the books, if he desired; met Saunders at the depot Sunday afternoon; found watchman in charge, and everything was all right; Saunders appointed young Chandler to take charge of the books; met the watchman and Chandler Monday; the latter had orders from Saunders placing every thing in Chandler's charge; the watchman would not allow Chandler to go in until witness came.

Cross examined by B. N. Hart—Captain Johnson had no keys; he was not in Evans' employ, but had been promised a situation, as witness afterward learned; the watchman had no key, except that taken from young Chandler; witness and watchman had charge till Monday morning; Chandler obtained his key from Saunders; don't know that Judge Perkins was at Evans' Saturday afternoon; witness saw some books on Evans' desk, but paid no attention to them; did not go up stairs till Sunday morning with Mr. Leake.

[Judge Perkins read from the AVALANCHE what Smith testified to about his conversation relative to Saunders' name.]

Smith was excited, and might have been misled in his remarks about Saunders; Smith spoke of other persons who might be involved in character and happiness, and witness urged him not to do so unless necessary to sustain his case; would rather not say to whom he believed Smith to allude; witness is not here to involve character; did not intend to ask Smith to protect Saunders, when asking him, "for God's sake" not to involve private character; did not mean to allude to Saunders at all, recollecting that gentleman as fully able to take care of himself.

Mr. J. W. Moores, sworn:

In the spring of 1867 was in the commission business in Memphis; sold two lots of whisky for Evans; there were eight or ten barrels in one, lot and fifteen or twenty barrels in the second lot; all was properly inspected and branded; it came from Huntsville, Alabama, by the Memphis and Charleston railroad; Mr. Smith was at Evans' at the time; the whisky remained subject to public inspection in witness' warehouse; there is a side door to Mr. Evans' store on Monroe street; have seen him receive and ship whisky in the alley; believe tax mark was on each barrel.

To the United States Commissioner—The lots were rectified whisky; had all the brands; otherwise witness would not have advanced $1,500 on it.

To Major Warren—Sold whisky to Evans in May or June.

[Mr. Smith stated that Moores was not the man he referred to that he could identify as having sold whisky to Evans; also repeated that Evans had said there was no money in whisky on which the tax had been paid.]

Mr. Moore, resuming—Didn't recollect Evans ever saying anything of that kind to him; didn't hear Evans say he was making money dealing in illicit whisky.

Mr. Chandler sworn.—Am custodian of Evans' books, etc., by authority of the collector; have their keys in my possession; have had key to the safe since yesterday; first saw the Government book when he brought it in the court; Evans several times took the books out of the safe; took the Government book the day after the trial commenced and looked at accounts; witness opened the store Tuesday morning; Evans had the key of the safe; Evans has had privilege of taking out the books in witness' presence; he made no entries in Government book to witness' knowledge; Evans made entries in the daybook; witness went up stairs each day to eat dinner; Evans was down stairs when witness was there absent; don't know that Evans took the books home any night; Judge Perkins and Colonel McRea brought an order to witness to allow them to look over the books; Evans took the books up stairs; don't know who brought the books down stairs; the store was closed before they got through; Mr. Evans could'nt have taken the books out of the house; Sam. Goldbaum could have taken the books out; witness staid down stairs nearly all the time; went out on Tuesday and got some peanuts; there is a back window to Evans' store, opening on an alley; a man could have taken the books out at the back way; was not out on Wednesday; it was cold Wednesday morning, and witness went up stairs several times to warm himself; did not see anybody writing in the Government book.

To Judge Perkins—Goldbaum pointed out five barrels that had been chalked; witness found no brands on them.

[In reply to a question from Colonel McRea, the prosecution disclaimed intending to intimate that the book might have been changed by Evans during McRea and Perkins' visit.]

Mr. Charles Crabtree, sworn:

Direct Examination by B. N. Hart, Esq.—Know D. H. Evans; worked for him last Monday, up stairs; on Monday, while working with Mr. Atkinson, a carpenter, Mr. Evans and Judge Perkins came up; Evans said: "Charley, we own this room privately;" then witness and Atkinson left [laughter]; saw Mr. Evans working on a big book Saturday; didn't pay attention to the entries; [described how Evans proceeded in looking through the book]; the page Evans looked at was blank; Evans did writing in the book, but don't know what the entries were; witness was overhead, putting up a shelf; this was about two o'clock.

To Colonel McRea—Evans referred back in the book, and then wrote again; thinks that (pointing with his hand) is the book; Evans wrote on the bottom of a page.

Several documents were placed in evidence, including a letter from B. N. Hart, Esq., to Mr. D. H. Evans, narrating that Smith's account against him (Evans) had been placed in the hands of Haynes, Stockton & Hart, and intimating that some unpleasant disclosures might be made unless the matter were settled.

This closed the examination. The argument will be commenced at three o'clock p.m. to-day.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCIL

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

CITY CONTROLLER.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, April 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I have not been able to furnish you with a statement of the financial condition of the city. The books and papers belonging to my office have been in the hands of Mr. William Tate and General Williamson—a Committee appointed by your honorable body, to examine the books and accounts of my predecessor, Mr. William Clark. The Committee have not yet completed their labors. The business of the Controller's office is very multifarious, and the duties of the Committee have been very arduous; and I, also, have a great pleasure in stating, that those labors have been attended with industry and ability, as their report will no doubt exhibit. The Committee will complete their investigation in a few days, and make their report, together with a statement of the financial condition of the city. The Controller's office has been in existence for a series of years, and a thorough examination of its business in which it has been conducted, and a detailed statement of the city's financial condition is, certainly very desirable to every taxpayer in the city. To know what we owe, and when it has to be paid, and what we have to pay with, is certainly worth the examination. Hoping to furnish you in a short time through the Committee with a full and detailed statement of the city's condition, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. D. BAUGH, City Controller.

CITY ENGINEER.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
April 7, 1868.

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with an order from your honorable body, I advertised Central Park for lease, and agreed to receive no bids received.

I herewith submit profiles of the following streets: Lauderdale, from Adams to Madison street, and from Beale to the Bayou; Orleans, from Madison to Court, and from Beale to Vance; Jefferson, from Orleans to Lauderdale, and Jessamine from Lauderdale to Orleans; and recommend the adoption of the grades as laid down on them.

The late extension of the limits has brought within the corporation a number of new streets bearing the same names as old streets within the old limits, which will necessarily create some confusion. I suggest that streets be distinguished by adding the words south or north, or some other appropriate word, so as not to destroy their identity with the present names. The following is a list:

Jackson, Winchester, Alabama, Front, Water, Carroll, Washington, Walker, Dunlap, Robeson, Henry, Brinkley, Orleans streets, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets.

Respectfully,
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Engineer.

ALDERMAN TENTH WARD:

MARION, IOWA, March 2, 1868.

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Memphis, Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: Having moved my residence from Memphis, Tennessee, to this city, on account of business relations, I have the honor to resign my office as Alderman of the Tenth Ward.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, etc.,
J. W. PECK,
Alderman Tenth Ward.

Accepted.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

The committee submitted the following report, and the same was adopted by the Board:

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

The Committee on Claims would respectfully report as follows:

The following have been allowed:

Bulletin Publishing Company, $38 46; Nipgen & Reakirt, $66 75; Lunn & Mallon, $52 50; W W Joyce, $963 70; M Mack, $75; B J Semmes, $208 75; D Larkin, $112 75; William Reddy, $1,005 80; Andy Steen, $1,623 18.

The following were rejected:

John Conroy, J P Foster, Elias Patton, Ed Keating, John Kaurez, Ed M Wright, Ben Abernethy, J E Cullen, James Gavin, John Conroy, John Galvin, F Foley, Bernard Cox, E Morrow, J C Wilson, J C Bridges, John Burke, Owen Dally, Ike A Hood, John E Burke, R D Baugh, Leon Trousdale, F B Clapp, Pat McElroy, M C Gallaher, John Gallahan, John Heffman, A E Green, E M Sabin, S Malone and fifteen others. P Mulloney, J M Keller, W Clark, Drs Early & Butts, John Rourke, P McMahon, John T. Slattery, M Dutlinger, John Burke, Joseph Specht, H T Tomlinson.

Of the following claims the committee require proof:

Patrick Brackley, L S Burr & Co, B Hurley, J R Chrisman, George Couch & Co, John Burke, A V Macaro, Michael Harrington, M Larkin, John Cowden.

The claim of Selden, Williams & Co was referred to the Finance Committee.

The claim of A J Vaccaro was referred to the Police Commissioners.

The committee also recommend that credit be given to Ward & LeGuere for a warrant lost in the fire at D Ward & Co, amounting to $15 75, upon their giving the requisite bonds.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Upon the petition of Mrs. Letitia A. Sullivan, the report of the Committee was that she be allowed $1,300, and was approved by the Board.

Upon the petition of C. A. Carr, asking remission of taxes, the report of the Committee was adverse, and was approved by the Board.

Upon the report of Water Works Commissioners, the Committee submitted the following report, and the same was adopted:

Your Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Chairman of the Board of Water Works, would respectfully report to your honorable body that in view of writing up the report of the Secretary of Mr. Hunsaker, Mr. Cheesborough be continued for the time the Chairman asks for.

In regard to the back pay on the pay roll of the Water Works Commissioners, amounting to $2,263 83, in one of the cases of indebtedness that your Finance Committee has been unable to provide funds to pay the same. The indebtedness of the city we found so large that it is wholly impossible to raise money sufficient to begin to pay the same, and will require forbearance on the part of city creditors for awhile, and we think all will be well, as the rapid improvement in city credit is inspiring all with confidence. E. MCDAVITT,
Chairman.

ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following ordinance was passed finally:

Be it ordained, etc., That all parcel express wagons drawn by hand shall pay for the privilege the sum of six dollars, and they shall be licensed as other vehicles by the City Register.

An ordinance providing for a tax on sales from flat boats, etc., was reported favorably upon by the Committee, but, upon motion, referred back to the Committee for further investigation.

The following ordinances were reported favorably upon and passed first reading:

Your Ordinance Committee, to whom was referred a petition from sundry citizens praying for an ordinance regulating the sale of wood in the city, submit the following ordinance:

An Ordinance for a more equitable taxation on the privilege of selling wood in the city of Memphis:

SECTION 1. Every keeper of a house, yard, or other place for the sale of wood, shall pay a license of $50 00

Sec. 2. Every person (except those who pay the license under section 1) bringing wood to the city, by river or railroad, shall pay a license of $50 00. This section applies to parties who sell the wood, and not to those acting on contracts for freighting, unless they also sell it.

Sec. 3. Every load of wood, not otherwise taxed, shall be hauled to one of two or more stands, to be located by the Mayor, where a tax of twenty-five cents for each load shall be paid by the owner to the Wood Inspector, and a ticket of the measurement for the same given by the Wood Inspector, which ticket will be authority only to dispose of said load of wood. For the collections of the tax under this section, one officer shall be appointed by the Mayor, at a compensation of one-half of the collections made under this section.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Collector of this tax to keep a book in which he shall enter the amount of tax received, the day received, and the name of the person from whom received, and make a monthly report to the Board of Aldermen and pay over to the city the amount due from said tax.

Sec. 5. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance by any person, will subject them to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances coming in conflict with any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Upon the petition of McClure to lease Central Park the report of the committee was as follows:

Your committee report favorably, provided that the said McClure pay all taxes that may become due during the term of the lease; and if this proposition on the part of the committee be accepted by the said McClure, then the City Attorney, by and with the advice of the Park Committee, shall draw up a contract between the parties.

GAS COMMITTEE.

Upon resolutions for the erection of a lamp post on the corner of Fourth and Market and the southwest corner of Hernando and Linden streets, the report of the committe was favorable, and approved by the Board.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were reported favorably upon by the committee, and allowed by the Board:

CITY HOSPITAL.

J Lacroix	$ 427 50
J M Keller, roll	425 00
Wm Henderson	247 35
Wm Henderson	235 00
Wm Henderson	130 00
Ward & Lechere	5 00
E Morrow	412 87
Mrs J M Keller	55 00
Bryan Burley	100 00
Wm Henderson	180 00
Bigley & McIlerath	854 00

SANITARY ACCOUNT.

J B Wasson & Co	$ 225 00
J J McClintock	25 70
M Gallagher	8 00
John Kelly	25 00
O B Early	30 00
G B Thornton	60 00

GAS LIGHT.

Wm O'Herron	25 70
Gas Company	1,200 00
Gas Company	2,125 00
Gas Company	90 00
Gas Company	1,600 20
Gas Company	1,800 65

STATIONERY.

C F Chamberlain & Co	$35 00
Young & Bro	4 40
Young & Bro	24 35
C F Chamberlain & Co	532 35
C F Chamberlain & Co	13 50
C F Chamberlain & Co	28 50
Young & Bro	35 70

SALARY.

R J Morgan	416 66
J W Leftwich	333 33
Chas Borner	83 33
J M Keier	83 33
L R Richards	333 33
H Bridges	166 66
W Clark	166 66
R D Baugh	166 66
J M Humphreys	166 66
John Kaferl	83 33
Ed Keating	83 33
C T Smith	100 00
D Harrop	50 00
John H Bowen	352 48
Rob Good	386 82
John H Bowen	173 71
Dan Harvey	50 00
P Connelly	139 10

PAUPER ACCOUNT.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad	14 10
Memphis & Charleston Railroad	13 50

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Jas A Newsom	$ 125 00
Rob Britton	17 50
W Clark	17 50
H Gibson	223 00
H E Green	283 00
John Park	245 00
John C Bridges	75 00
Chas C Baugh	50 00
Ben Abernathy	50 00
Hugh McDermot	50 50
R Hay	70 00
Jno S Titcomb	135 00
Bigley & McIlerath	46 25

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

R P Wall	458 66
M Daley	54 0
Hugh McDermot	28 00
Jas Broeder	30 00
Randal & Heath	30 00
M E Eddins	126 27
Jno Burke	70 00
W J McKeon	20 00
J E Heim, roll	1,263 53
Thos Fox	7 50

ENGINEERING.

W J Ayres	75 00
Ike A Hood	150 00
A J Murray	115 40
C Curtis	150 00
Cubbins, Gunn & Carver	40 00
J P Marshall	38 33
John Kelly	37 50
R M Mansford	75 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Randal & Heath	24 88
J Kanis	126 75
Cubbins & Gunn	28 35
W Kehoe, roll	3,600 00
Bowien & Huntley	15 00
R P Wall & Co	113 40
Moore S, Smith & Co	3 25
Moores, Smith & Co	25 00
Moores, Smith & Co	19 45
R P Wall & Co	226 00
Moores, Smith & Co	27 25
Moores, Smith & Co	32 50
Wm Kehoe	40 50
Total	$23,090 39
E Marshall, Agent	75 00
John Park	75 00
	$23,325 39

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

GOOD NEWS.—The Misses Wilkins & Gogen are opening a large and well selected line of straw goods.

N. B.—Dress making in all its branches, at less than old rates, at 220 Main street.

Ladies wanting pretty and cheap bonnets, call on Miss N. English, 235 Main street. Chip hats, new shape, fifty cents; trimmed hats, latest style, one dollar. Ladies, remember the number, 230 Main street, up stairs. 1w

DOORS, Glass, Sash and Blinds can be bought low at B. K. Plain & Co.'s, 364 Second street. 1m

Cakes, ice cream and soda water, every day and evening, at Burton's, corner of Fourth and Poplar street. Separate saloon for ladies and families. tf

We understand that it is on the tapis to have a great exhibition course *de tete et carouselle de la lance* on the 25th of May. This exhibition will be under the auspices of Captain Van, formerly instructor of "platoon models," first regiment of French Lancers. Any gentleman desirous of entering the list can report to Major G. V. Rambaut, corner of Jefferson and Front streets, or Major J. P. Grange, at W. K. Hill, Grange & Co.'s, 14 Monroe strtet. 3t m,fda

Murray and Ridgely, merchant tailors, 31 Madison street, have received a well selected stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which for style and quality, cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 1m

Lumber of all kinds sold low by B. K. Plain Co., 364 Second street. 1m

R. R. Heath, of the firm of Heath, Lewis & Frazer, will be in attendance on the Supreme Court, at Brownsville, during its present term, and will be pleased to attend to any business entrusted to him. 1w

OUR DECISION ON SEWING MACHINES.—Being thoroughly conversant with all the leading sewing machines, we hesitate not in recommending the Wheeler & Wilson improved lock-stitch machine to all wishing a reliable family machine, as being far superior to all other machines, for durability, ease of operating, neatness of work, and the great variety of work they are capable of doing. Call and see them at the sale room of A. Sumner & Co., 256 Second street. tf

W. A. Edmonds, M.D., Homeopath, has removed his office to the Overton Hotel, second door from the ladies' entrance. Residence as before, 519 Shelby street, near Vance. 2t

Clinging to every thread it touches, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," embalms the handker chief with fragrance—nothing removes it, save washing; it is richer than any other scent that art has ever stolen from nature to perfume the hall of fashion. Sold by all druggists.

COST! COST!! COST!!!—The large and splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats—one of the finest in the South—to be closed out at less than Eastern cost, for cash, at J. T. Handlan & Co.'s, No. 279 Main street. 1m

K. † K. † K.
† † † † † † †
Ku-Klux Klan !

When the BLACK CAT is sleeping, meet at THE DEN. First year, Bloody Moon.

Hush! D. A. M—.
• • • • 2
9, 4, 7.
And Watch! — 3 —
† X ‡ [] † X ‡ []

OKOLONA, MISS., April, 1868.

M. PERDUE --- REMOVAL.

HAVING FITTED UP THE STORE

273 1-2 Main Street, Opposite Court Square,

WE will be pleased to see our old customers and as many new ones as will favor us with their trade, on and after Wednesday April 8.

We keep a full stock of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, and are prepared to do everything in our line in the most approved style and on the shortest notice.

ap9 M. PERDUE.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY, April 10.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Norma	LOUISVILLE	5 p.m
May flower	EVANSVILLE	9 p.m
Silver Moon	CINCINNATI	5 p.m.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

Weather sultry, with hard showers of rain this evening. The river here declined one inch in the past twenty-four hours, and has fallen twenty-one inches altogether. At St. Louis and Cairo the river is falling slowly. The Ohio is falling from Pittsburg to Cairo, with nineteen feet in the channel; it is declining at the rate of two feet in every twenty-four hours at Cincinnati. At Louisville the river is declining at the rate of a foot in every twenty-four hours, with seven feet in the canal and five and a half feet on the falls. White river is still declining, with a fair stage in the river. The Arkansas is receding, with four feet in the channel from Little Rock out, and two feet above that point.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer P. W. Strader, New Orleans.
" Continental, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Continental, New Orleans.
" P. W. Strader, Louisville.
" Marble City, St. Louis.
" Centralia, Arkansas river.

BOATS IN PORT.

Silver Moon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business was dull at the landing yesterday. Only two departures in the evening, and both with light trips of freight and passengers.

The Continental passed down in the morning, for New Orleans, well laden, and the P. W. Strader up, for Louisville.

The weather was cloudy and threatening rain throughout the day, with an occasional light sprinkle, that indicated a heavy fall of the aqueous element. Near dark old Pluvius marshalled his forces, and the clouds poured fourth largely for an hour, flooding the streets and gutters throughout the city.

Considerable snow fell at Pittsburg on the night of the 6th. The weather was quite cold. The river was rising with five and a half feet in the channel.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER FLORENCE TRABER.—The Memphis and Little Rock Ipacket Florence Traber, in command of Captain Rube Haines, bound from Dardanelle to Memphis, struck a snag at Collins' Shoals, one hundred and eighty miles above Little Rock, on Wednesday, and sunk in nine feet water. She is badly broken, and will prove a total loss. The Florence Traber is owned by George Wolf, of Cincinnati, valued at $15,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $16,000. The Florence Traber struck a snag and sunk, below Little Rock, in February, was raised and repaired, and was on her third trip again when she met with the accident.

The Mary Erwin will be here on Sunday to receive for Arkansas river, and leave on Monday. Captain Rube Haines will take command of her. The Mary Erwin is a good boat, and will make a suitable packet for the trade.

The R. E. Lee and Belle Lee left New Orleans on Tuesday evening last, the Belle fourteen minutes behind. An immense crowd gathered to witness their departure. Much excitement was manifested. The R. E. Lee made the stock landing above the city one minute the quickest. Each vessel had her respective friends. Considerable money was bet on the result of the race. As dispatch from McVeigh to this office, from Vicksburg, last evening, says: "Fast age this; so is the R. E. Lee; for further information, ask McGill, of the Belle Lee." Full particulars of the time made by the two boats will be found in our telegraphic column. The Robert E. beat the Belle several hours to Vicksburg, and did all her regular way business, which was large.

The Henry Ames, Olive Branch, Silver Spray and Belle Lee are due this morning from New Orleans.

The Richmond, Rubicon, Mississippi and Mayflower are due from above.

The fine steamer Liberty No. 2, the regular White river mail packet, will be in port this morning to

DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

AVALANCHE BUILDING,

Memphis, Tennessee.

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FOR 1868, FROM APRIL 1.

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SPACE.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.	SPACE.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.
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4	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15	7 50	9 50	11 50	15 00
5	6 00	7 00	10 50	14 00	16	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00
6	7 00	8 00	12 00	16 00	17	8 50	10 50	12 50	17 00
7	8 00	9 00	13 50	18 00	18	9 00	11 00	13 00	18 00
8	9 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	19	9 50	11 50	13 50	19 00
9	10 00	11 00	16 50	22 00	20	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00
10	11 00	12 00	18 00	24 00	21	10 50	12 50	14 50	21 00
11	12 00	13 00	19 50	26 00	22	11 00	13 00	15 00	22 00

Advertisements for three months same proportion, less ten per cent.; six months same proportion, less twenty per cent.

WASHINGTON.

Negro Equality Unpopular With the Soldiers.

A White Nigger Driven out of Warrenton.

National Convention of the Conservative Army and Navy Union.

General Morgan, of Ohio, and the Election Committee.

Special telegraphic correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Michigan has repudiated negro suffrage, but the Senate voted to-day to fasten it on the helpless people of this district; and not only that, but negroes are not to be excluded from office.

Reverdy Johnson, alluding to a few negroes who had been admitted to the galleries during the impeachment, twitted Sumner for not distributing tickets among them. Sumner did not reply.

Negro equality is not popular with soldiers. A few days ago one Tucker addressed the negroes about Warrenton, advising them not to work for any one without they were admitted to the family circle and otherwise recognized as equals. The soldiers there became so incensed that they made an assault on him, and the officers of that post had to escort him to the depot, to save him from the infuriated soldiers. Citizens took no part in the difficulty.

The result of his teachings is that the negroes have left their employers, and are living on the Bureau. The lessee of White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, lost fifty freedmen, employed at good wages, as he refuses to comply with their demands, as instigated by Tucker.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union here are arranging for a National Convention, which will be held in May or June, when they may nominate a ticket for President and Vice-President, which will represent the Conservative and patriotic ideas of the soldiers as well as citizens, or they may recommend some person to the Democratic National Convention as their choice.

It does not necessarily follow that because it is a soldiers' convention, that they will express a preference for military men, as their sole object is to promote the success of the Democratic and Conservative cause.

Hauxhurst, a mean white man, and Dr. Bayne, a negro, of the Virginia Convention, are here urging Grant to revoke the action of General Schofield in removing Governor Pierpont. Grant refused to interfere. Properly speaking, Pierpont was not removed, as his term of office had expired. He was not eligible, and moreover he was inefficient.

The latest phase in General Morgan's (Ohio) case is that the Committee on Elections refused him access to the majority report against him, after having proffered that courtesy, for they say it is a right. This is heaping insult on the injuries General Morgan has received at their hands.

The Senate has passed the Washington city charter, which establishes the equality of negroes with the whites, and takes away from the Mayor the power to appoint subordinates. The object is to place the moneys of the corporation in the hands of the Radical Council for partisan purposes.

For the first time for years the privilege of a member of Congress was pleaded in our courts to-day in case of debt. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, pleaded his privilege as Senator against his late gardner, William McKenna, who wanted to bring an action for a small debt. Under the privilege no member can be sued here or while coming from or returning to his home.

The President nominated R. H. Cochrell assessor of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky.

The President declined to exercise executive clemency in the case of Wells, sentenced to prison at Frankfort for ten years, charged with being a guerrilla, robber, etc.

A private dispatch from Hartford, Connecticut, says that it is highly probable a conservative Republican will be elected United States Senator, and possibly Dixon, the present incumbent.

Funeral of the Late Dr. Howell.

From the Nashville Gazette, 9th.]

The funeral of Dr. Howell took place yesterday at two o'clock, under the immediate direction of the Masonic fraternity. Long before the hour appointed, the street leading to the church was crowded with people, including many of our most distinguished professional men and leading citizens.

The church was beautifully but solemnly arranged in the dark symbols of mourning, which was but typical of the deep sadness and sorrow which pervaded the vast audience that had assembled.

The procession reached the church at two o'clock, headed by the clergy of the city, and afterwards the Masonic fraternity, of which there was a large representation, including the Knight Templars, the pall bearers being selected from that branch of the Order, and consisting of Sir Knights John McClellan, Wm. Stockell, Granville P. Smith, Joseph W. Allen, P. W. Maxey, J. B. Clements, L. B. Stanley, and S. E. Jones.

As the corpse was conveyed down the aisle of the church, the services commenced with a deep and solemn chant by the choir, "Thy will be done."

Then followed the services as laid down by the committee appointed by the ministry. The sermon of the Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, pastor of the church, was very appropriate. He took his text from the 4th chapter of Hebrews, 5th verse, and closed his remarks with an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased.

After the services at the church the body of the distinguished divine, and highly esteemed pastor and worthy citizen, was conveyed to Mt. Olivet, where the interment took place. Peace to his ashes!

Excavations have brought to light in Syria a Hebrew house, dating from about the second century before Christ. Some of the rooms are in good preservation, and among the books found is a collection of Hebrew poems, said to be unknown to present Orientals.

INSURANCE.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.

HOME OFFICE, No. 513 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS.

D. A. JANUARY, President.
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WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
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Assets, Jan'y 1, 1868, over $2,500,000

Issues Policies on ALL THE MOST APPROVED NON-FORFEITING PLANS, on as good terms as any Company.

No Restrictions upon Acclimated Persons, or to RESIDENCE or TRAVEL.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Wormeley, Joy & Co., Aydlett, Robinson & Co., S. M. Webb & Co., Low, Phillips & Co., Lacey & Mosher, R. Coleman, A. R. Frankland, Jacob Alexander, Clapp, Vance & Anderson, Gen. N. B. Forrest, Gen. J. H. Chalmers, Com. Joseph E. Montgomery, Judge J. E. Carruthers, Rev. S. H. Ford, D.D., Rev. J. R. Graves, Judge Phineas T. Scruggs, Gallaway, Hampton & Co., Isabella Insurance Company.

AGENCY OFFICE IN MEMPHIS—No. 43 Madison street, Kit Williams' Block. R. McMAHON & CO'S.
State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana.
U. S. OTIS, Jan18 J. H. McMAHON.

UNITED STATES FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

J. W. RANDOLPH, President. H. C. JONES, Secretary.

Cash Assets January 1, 1867, $305,689 00.

Cash Assets January 1, 1868, $431,276 00.

Declared to Stockholders for year 1867 a Dividend of 25 per cent. upon Capital, amounting to $50,000 00.

PREMIUM RECEIPTS FOR 1867.

Fire Branch,	$163,123 00
Marine Branch,	$156,331 00
LOSSES.	
Paid during the year 1867,	$118,463 00

☞ A share of patronage for this reliable Company is respectfully solicited.

G. W. L. CROOK, Agent, mh29 Office, 279 1-2 Main Street.

Mississippi Valley Branch OF THE KNICKERBOCKER Mutual Life Insurance Company

At Memphis, Tenn.,

Office No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $3,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

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MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D.
FRANK RICE, M.D.

MANAGERS:

S. R. CLARKE & CO.

Jal9

DE SOTO Insurance and Trust Company OF MEMPHIS,

Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison Street.

CAPITAL, : : : : $300,000

Board of Directors:

WM. M. FARRINGTON, C. B. CHURCH,
N. B. GALBREATH, J. J. RAWLINGS,
JOHN JOHNSON, C. W. GUYER,
W. R. GREENLAW.

WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.
J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

This Company Insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River risks. feb19

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 17 Madison street.

THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. The stock is owned by our city merchants and business men, its aim is to do a mutual business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

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G. W. L. CROOK, GENERAL

Marine, Life & Fire Insurance Agent

No. 279 1-2 Main Street.

NONE but sound, liberal, and prompt paying companies represented.

DR. RUSSELL'S Private Medical Dispensary

Established in 1859,

AND THE ONLY RELIABLE PLACE FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 43 NORTH COURT STREET, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far

The Most Successful Physician

in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or bad odor from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS, the Last Remnant eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or Loss of Sexual Power restored to true vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment.

Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, suffering from SPERMATORRHŒA and loss of physical and mental power, a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ All consultations strictly confidential.

Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, etc., treat ed by the aid of Electro Magnetic Battery.

☞ RUSSELL'S VENEREAL PREVENTIVE.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. mh19

For Sale Cheap.

A SUPERIOR Thirty-six Horse Power STATIONARY ENGINE, and BOILER, complete, as good as new; cost $2,500. Will sell same for $1,600. Call at the Madison street and Jefferson street depot.

L. H. MERRITT,
Asst. Sup't Southwestern Freight and Cotton Press Co. mh29

LIQUORS, ETC.,

DAN ABLE & CO.,

Successors of

Hatch & Able and Hatch, Maurice & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

ALCOHOL,

Proof Spirits and High Wines,

No. 318 Walnut Street,

ab1

SMITH & LEECH,

342 Second Street,

Opposite Greenlaw Opera House,

RECTIFIERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOURBON, RYE and ROBINSON COUNTY WHISKIES, and PROOF SPIRITS.

Our grades will compare, equal or superior to same line of goods in this or any other market. mh17

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WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Main 281 M St.. phis, Te

BOOKS & STATIONERY

BOOKS.

Law Books, School Books, Novels,

And a Fine Stock of Stationery at

C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,

No. 317 Second Street, Corner of Monroe. no18

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME EAST

BY THE

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

Only 61 Hours and 43 Minutes to New York, 21 Hours to Louisville, 15 1-4 Hours to Nashville, and 21 1-2 Hours to St. Louis.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS CONTINUED

BOTH Trains making direct Through Connections to all Eastern Cities, an advantage offered by no other route from Memphis.

Commencing Monday, March 9, 1868,

Trains will leave Memphis as follows:

7:00 A.M.,	and	4:00 P.M.
Morning Express		Night Express

The 7:00 a.m. Morning Express reaches Louisville at 4:30 a.m.; Indianapolis at 10 a.m.; Cincinnati at 1 p.m., and New York at 9.40 p.m., the next day, 7 hours and 40 minutes in advance of any train leaving Memphis the same day by other routes, and with one night less railroad travel.

The 4 p.m. Night Express arrives at Louisville at 1:00 p.m.; Nashville at 3 p.m.; Cincinnati at 5.30 p.m., the next day; Eastern passengers taking this Train have chance of rooms from Louisville either to Cincinnati or Indianapolis, or the United States Mail Line steamers via Cleveland, reaching New York the second morning eleven hours and fifteen minutes in advance of passengers taking night trains from Memphis by any other route, and with one night less railroad travel.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be procured at the

Company's Office, 237 1-2 Main Street,

CORNER OF JEFFERSON,

or at Depot, head of Main street; also, at Overton Hotel, and of LARRY HAMMOND & CO., corner Main and Madison streets. ☞ Baggage checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company. Hacks will meet passengers on boats arriving at Memphis to all principal Eastern Cities.

C. M. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. mh10

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Memphis and Charleston Railroad

Double Daily Trains Resumed

THE Short Route and Quick Time to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON CITY.

53 hours and 15 minutes to Washington.
63 hours and 37 minutes to New York.

Quick Time and Close Connections via DECATUR and NASHVILLE to LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

15 hours and 15 minutes to Nashville.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Two Daily Trains.

Through Mail Leaves Memphis	12:45 p m
Through Mail Arrives at Memphis	6:00 p m
Through Express Leaves Memphis	8:00 p m
Through Express Arrives at Memphis	10:45 p m

☞ Through Express does not leave Saturdays or arrive Sundays.

Making close connections at Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur, Stevens's and Chattanooga, for all points South, East and North. Shortest and Quickest Route to Charlestown, Knoxville, Atlanta, Macon, Charleston, Savannah, Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.

The 12:45 P. M. is the Fast Through Train

For all points East and North, and stops ONLY at Collierville, Lafayette, Moscow, Lagrange, Grand Junction, Pocahontas, Corinth, Burnsville, Iuka, Tuscumbia, Jonesboro, Courtland, Trinity, Decatur, Huntsville, Bellefonte and Stevenson. Passengers for any other station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad MUST NOT take this train.

This Train connects at Grand Junction with Trains both ways on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

A Train leaves Memphis at 6:00 p.m., and connects at Corinth with a train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad going South at 5:45 p.m., to Mobile, etc.

Somerville Accommodation leaves at ..... 5:00 p.m
Somerville Accommodation arrives at ..... 8:35 p.m

Fare to all points as low as by any other route.

☞ For Tickets, apply at No. 327 Main street, corner South Court; at Overton Hotel, and Memphis and Charleston Depot. Baggage Checked Through to all points.

W. J. ROSS,
mh11 General Superintendent.

Tax Payers Notice.

THE assessment of the Ninth and Tenth Wards has been made by the City Tax Assessors. The books, showing the valuation and names of owners of each lot, will be open for inspection and correction at the Mayor's Office, Exchange Building, through the next ten days. We would have property owners in these two wards call and see that mistakes as to ownership are corrected.

JOHN PARK,
J. DUPREE,
J. MIPROVINE.
mh17

Lumber! Lumber!

FULL assortment of Building and Finishing Lumber, Floor Boards, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Shingles, Laths, Scantling, Doors and Blinds. All very low for cash. Cedar Posts from twenty-five to fifty cents each.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
feb19 Foot of Washington street.

REMOVAL.

The Mercantile Agency

Of R. G. DUN & CO.

WE HAVE removed our office from 331 Main street to the corner of MAIN and MADISON, Commercial Bank Building entrance on Madison.

mh28 R. G. DUN & CO.

VARIETIES THEATER,

Corner of Main and Washington Streets.

O. H. H. BACON ..... Proprietor

ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT OPEN IN THE CITY

A MONSTER BILL TO-NIGHT.

Consisting of Ballads, Duets, Comic Vocalism, Fancy Dances, Ethiopian Sketches, Farces, Pantomime, etc., to all forming A RICH, RARE AND RACY ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission Fifty Cents. Private Boxes Five Dollars. Doors open at half-past six, performance to commence at half-past seven o'clock. apr4

LEGAL.

Trustee's Sale.

Valuable Mississippi River Plantation for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me as trustee on the 18th day of December, 1865, by R. T. Harrell, and which is duly registered in the Register's office of Tipton county, Tenne see, in record book L, pages 301 302 and 303, and to which reference is here made, and in pursuance of the terms thereof, and in pursuance to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, entered March 27, 1868, in the cause of B. T. Harrell vs. Susan Brown et al., I will,

On Friday, the 8th day of May, 1868,

Proceed to sell between the hours of eleven o'clock a.m. and 12 o'clock m., at public auction, in front of the Postoffice in Memphis, Tennessee, to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, described in said trust deed as follows: A certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the county of Tipton and State of Tennessee, situate on the banks of the Mississippi river, adjoining the lands of John Trigg on the north, John and E. S. Allen on the west, and Potter's land on the east, and Samuel Benton's on the south, containing six hundred acres, it being the tract of land sold by Susan Brown to R. T. Harrell on the 15th of December 1865; said deed of trust also conveys with the land all cattle and hogs, corn and cotton crops on the place, and all farming utensils and mechanics' tools, which will also be sold at the same time. There is a comfortable dwelling house, also other outhouses and buildings on the place, and is known as the plantation formerly belonging to Bedford Brown, Esq. The sale will be positive, as it is made for the payment of a balance due on the purchase notes.

Equity of redemption is waived. The title to said property is believed to be undisputed, but I will only sell and convey as trustee.

For more particular information apply to BEACHER & BELCHER, Attorneys, Irving Block. apr7

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of the City of Memphis—Clerk's Office, March 9, 1868—No. 1826, A. D.—C. T. Ames in behalf Mary Ames, Plaintiffs, vs. Haight & Chambers, Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 2486 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., on the property of the defendants, Haight & Chambers; it is therefore ordered, that said defendants appear at my office, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Tuesday in April next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken as confessed, as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest. L. B. LEON, Clerk.
S. D. THOMPSON, D. C.
HAYNES, STOCKTON & HART, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. mh15

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed executed to me on the 26th day of January, 1867, by E. S. Plummer, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book 19, part 2, pages 225, 226, 227, conveying the interest of said Plummer in a certain leasehold for the purpose of securing a debt due to the Franklin Insurance Company, I shall,

On Friday, April 10, 1868,

Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, proceed to sell upon the premises all the interest and title of the said Plummer in a certain lot in the city of Memphis, on the north side of Washington street, which said lot is described as follows in a certain deed from Basilius Lorens to E. S. Plummer, of record in the Register's office, in book 49, pages 162, 163, viz.: Beginning at a stake on the north side of Washington street thirty-one (31) feet and six (6) inches west of John Park's 63 feet lot, running thence one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less, to the alley between Washington street and Poplar; thence eastwardly with the south side of said alley thirty-one (31) feet and six inches to John Park's line; thence southwardly with John Park's line one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less, to Washington street; thence westwardly thirty-one feet and six inches to the beginning. The lease of the said Plummer was for the term of fifty years from the 5th of June, 1853, and has upwards of thirty-four years still to run. The property is valuable as an investment, having uniformly yielded a remunerative rental.

mh17 LAW S MARYE, Trustee.

To the Distributees of Wyatt Moye, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the distributees and parties interested in the estate of Wyatt Moye, deceased, their agents, attorneys and proper representatives, that I have filed my petition in the county Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, to resign my administration of said estate; and, in pursuance of the order of said Court, I now give notice that on the second Monday in April next, at the Court House in Memphis, I shall file said petition and ask to have my accounts passed and my resignation accepted. The distributees may be present on that day, or as soon thereafter as the Court will reach and take up the matter, and take such action as they may see proper.

ROBERT S. ADAMS,
mh17 Administrator of Wyatt Moye, deceased.

No. 2278—N. B. D.—In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee—Insolvent and Creditor's Notice—John Malthus, Administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of James H. Markham deceased, vs. John H. Holt and wife et al.

IT appearing from the bill of complaint filed in this cause that James H. Markham, deceased, has been suggested, the creditors thereof made parties defendant to this suit, or whose names and places of residence are unknown, and an order entered directing publication to be made; it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance before us at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee on or before the first Monday in June, 1868, and file and establish their claims against said estate, or the same will be forever barred and the cause set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for three months in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest. AUGUSTUS ALSTON,
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy C. & M. Clerk and Master.
HALLUM, CHALMERS & TURLEY, Solicitors for Complainant. mh8

Attachment Suit.

Harrison Jones vs. Jefferson Haskin.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 2486 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant;

It is therefore ordered, that said defendant appear at my office, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the fourth day of April, 1868, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken as confessed and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

S. A. MOORE, J. P.
LOWOOD & PEYTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Printer paid $5. mh7

No. 2261—In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee—Wm. Orgill, Edmund Orgill, G. L. Denison and A. S. McNear, firm of Orgill Brothers & Co., vs. L. F. Beech, Dass. firm of Beech & Dass, et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in the cause that the defendants Beech & Dass are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in April, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy—Attest. JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. mh15

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of the City of Memphis—Clerk's Office, March 4, 1868—No. 1814—Attachment suit—Galbraith Stewart & Co. Plaintiffs, vs W. J. Rogers, Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT for Attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 2486 of the Code of Tennessee, and Attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "Levied," etc., on the property of the defendant, W. J. Rogers, it is therefore ordered, that said defendant appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the second Monday in June next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy. JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. mh15

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of the City of Memphis—Clerk's Office, March 14, 1868—No. 1774, A. D.—Attachment Suit—Galbraith, Stewart & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Isaac Smith, Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 2486 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., on the property of the defendant, Isaac Smith; it is therefore ordered, that said defendant appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the second Monday in June next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy. JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, D. C.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. mh14

Creditor's Notice.

No. 2485—N. B. D.—In the Chancery Court of Memphis—W. N. Wilkerson et al., vs. the Franklin Insurance Banking Company et al.:

IN this cause, upon motion and in conformity to the prayer of the bill, it is ordered by the Court that all persons claiming to be creditors or having any character of demand against the "Franklin Insurance and Banking Company of Memphis, shall immediately come into this Court and have themselves made parties to this suit, and file their claims with the Clerk and Master, with proper evidence of the same, that they may severally receive their ratable share of the assets of said Company, to be distributed in this cause; and that a copy of this order be published in the Memphis Appeal and Avalanche for three (3) months from this date. March 11, 1868.

A copy—Attest. AUGUSTUS ALSTON,
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy C. & M. Clerk and Master.
ESTES, JACKSON, McDAVITT and E. BURR PICKETT, Solicitors. mh11

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed by H. D. Sherman to me, (S. R. Cammon) to secure the payment of a note for the sum of two thousand dollars (2,000), payable to M. L. Kleas, dated Memphis, November 18, 1867, duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, in Record book No. 62, page 40, to which reference is hereby made, I will, on

Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1868,

At the late residence of H. D. Sherman, situated in Shelby county, about nine (9) miles from the city of Memphis, near the line of Lake Township, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m., to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry, the following described property, as per levy set forth in said deed of trust, for the payment of the debt therein mentioned, to-wit: Eight (8) stock of cattle, two (2) mules, one (1) horse, seven (7) milch cows, one (1) spring wagon and one (1) ox wagon.

R. GAMMON, Trustee.

Attachment Notice.

J. W. Ledbetter vs. J. H. Friedsell. Before J. S. Black, J. P.

THE defendant in the above cause will take notice that an attachment has been sued out against him upon the grounds that he is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., and the case set for hearing on the 16th day of April, 1868, at 9 o'clock a.m., at my office in the city of Memphis, when and where he will appear and plead to said action, or the case will be proceeded with ex parte, as to him, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Daily Avalanche. Memphis, March 9, 1868.

J. G. BLACK, J. P.

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis—Clerk's Office, March 14, 1868—No. 1789, A. D.—Galbraith, Stewart & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. W. B. Johnson, Defendant. Attachment Suit.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 2486 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., on the property of the defendant, W. B. Johnson; it is therefore ordered, that said defendant appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the second Monday in June next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy. JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, D. C.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. mh15

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis—Clerk's Office, March 14, 1868—No. 1789, A. D.—Galbraith, Stewart & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. J. Bun Goodwood, Defendant. Attachment Suit.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 2486 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., on the property of the defendant, J. Bustain; it is therefore ordered, that said defendant appear at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the second Monday in June next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

A copy. JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, D. C.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. mh15

LEGAL.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust to me executed and delivered on the 26th day of August, 1867, by T. J. Reasonover, and duly noted on pages 69, 70 and 71 of Record book No 61, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, to secure the indebtedness therein described, I shall,

On Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1868,

In front of the Greenlaw Block, at the door of the Chancery Court room, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m., sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: A one-sixth interest in three acres of land bought by F. M. stewart of Mrs. E. Ragland executrix, and S. H. Ragland, executor, of N. Ragland, deceased, which said deed is on record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book 34, part second, pages 38, 39 and 40, and is therein described as lot No. 5, and the interest therein conveyed is the same conveyed by J. M. Brewster to Thomas J. Reasonover on the 8th of March, 1867, which deed is recorded in book No. 60, part first, pages 86 and 87, May 11, 1867, and to which reference is made for description of metes and bounds. The equity of redemption is waived; the title believed to be good, but I convey only as Trustee.

JOHN R. REASONOVER, Trustee.
apr1

Executor's Settlement in County Court of Shelby County.

To the Heirs and Creditors of J. C. Butler, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have filed my settlement of the estate of J. C. Butler, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Court House in the city of Memphis.

JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk. LOUISA J. HARRIS, Executrix
Printer paid $5. apr7

Insolvent Notice.

In the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—In re est. D. Weeks, deceased.

HAVING suggested the insolvency of the estate of D. Weeks, deceased, to the Clerk of said Court, and received an order to this effect, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to appear before the County Court Clerk and file the same, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the second Monday in September, 1868, or they will be barred. And on the day of September, 1868, a dividend of the funds of said estate is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.

F. SMITH,
Administrator of D. Weeks, deceased.
Printer's fee paid. mh11

Attachment Suit.

George Mackey & Co. vs. Wm. D. Jones.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case, in pursuance of section 2486 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied," etc., on the property of the defendant; it is therefore ordered that said defendant appear at my office in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the 16th day of April, 1868, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken as confessed and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.

(Signed) S. A. MOORE, J. P.
mh15

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of William Haney, deceased, having been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the March term, 1868, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay such indebtedness to me, and I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. W. BROOKS,
mh28 Administrator of Wm. Haney, deceased.

Administratrix's Settlement in the County Court of Shelby County.

To the Heirs and Creditors of Watt C. Bradford, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my annual and final settlement of the estate of Watt C Bradford, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the May term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month in the Court House in the city of Memphis.

C. A SCHAEFER, Administratrix.
apr7

Notice to Creditors.

No. 231—Chancery Court of Memphis—John C. Lanier vs the Gayoso Savings Institution et al.

IT is ordered by the Court in this cause, that the creditors of the Gayoso Savings Institution do immediately come in and have themselves made parties to this suit, and file their claims with the Clerk and Master, with proper proof of the same, that they may receive their pro rata share of the assets of said Bank for distribution among the creditors; and that a copy of this order be published in the Memphis Appeal, Avalanche and Post, until the further order of the Court.

A copy—Attest. AUGUSTUS ALSTON,
Clerk and Master.
By BENJ. COLMAN, Deputy C. & M.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed by William B. Cotton on the 14th day of May, 1866, and recorded in Book No. 57, page 249, and that a copy of the Chancellor's office of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, I will,

On the 27th day of April, 1868,

At 11 a.m., proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the sales-rooms of Royster, Trezevant & Co., 278 Second street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, the following described real estate, to-wit: Being a ten acre lot in the Fifth Civil District, on Bonnell's avenue, having a front of three hundred and sixty five feet (365 feet), and a depth of eighteen chains and six links (18 chains 6 links.) The said lot to be sold to pay certain notes described in said trust de